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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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A+ Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

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These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	**	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of London	..	.....	Dec. 3	....
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 16	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 20 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 10	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	—	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 26th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 27th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains;	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,936	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	26th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD NOV., 1908.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta,
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Camp Aden,
Steamer Point-Aden,
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

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Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Bombay Season

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DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

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THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no [illegible] should fail to avail himself [illegible] its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above [illegible]

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of [illegible] The Ne[illegible] Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

STOCKS OF
HAM, BACON
AND
CHEESE
ARRIVING
EACH MAIL STEAMER
FROM
LONDON.

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(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3). The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

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BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

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(Including Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways).

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Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.............................£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld. BRIDPORT.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A CONTRACTOR for the Officers' Mess, 109th Infantry, Santa Cruz.

Apply to—
MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED.

MANAGERS, CASHIERS and ACCOUNTANTS, for the Bombay and other branches of the Orient Bank of India, Ltd., which are to be opened shortly. None but experienced men need apply stating the lowest salary they expect and the amount of security they can give. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

AHMED HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Princes Buildings, Parel Road,
Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 51, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... ...	„ 4	„ 5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. N. McLeod, Mr. F. G. Mooney, Mr. Darvel, Mr. A. H. Pett, one distressed seaman and fifty deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and Messrs. Rodessi, and Ramer and one deck passenger.

The steamer Singapore, 2,735 tons, Captain L. F. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Newcastle (Australia).

The steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captatn R. J. Curtis, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain R. G. Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo and four passengers.

The steamer Aralustan, 1,816 tons Captain J. G. Edmondson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from London, via Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c, with a general cargo, and twelve deck passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Venice with a generel cargo and Mr. M. Gioloni as a passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 23.

Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302	Morrison	M M & Co
Aralustan	1819	Edmondson	M M & Co
Beme	1899	Stockwell	Shaw Wallace & Co
Bahadur	2946	Tabbit	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselrurn	M M & Co
Inc[illegible]orva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb	S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Killin	2257	Wilson	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lawada	2134	Lace	M M & Co & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toma	T Morrison & Co
Northumbria	2756	Harkness	T Morrison & Co
Onda	3410	Dagge	M M & Co
Ramufels	3,523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Grand	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Sutherland	2377	Parlott	W & A G & Co
Visigoth	2613	Bale	T Morrison & Co
Woolwich	1845		Stoker

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	30-11	F M & Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fun lley	D'kirk	1-12	K N & Co
B Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	2-11	P & O Co
G Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
M Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	25 11	T M & Co
N Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	28-11	B & P S N Co
P Rinaldo	2792	Pickring	Hull	9-12	F M & Co
Q Vinnachar	2848	Gordon	C'cutta	24-11	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinnon	3049	Burber	Chittagong	30-11	F M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	27-11	W&AG& Co
3 Uganda	3496	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	24-11	M M & Co
4 Purley	3195	Giacopello	C'cutta	26-11	Florio and R S N Co
5 Dandolo	3779	Bartole	Kobe	24-11	A L S N Co
6 Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	24-11	M M &Co
7 Africa	2470	Badessich	Trieste	1-12	A L SN Co
9 Warturn	3127	Schmidt	H'buurg		W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5693	Whish	Antwerp	3-12	K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	5-12	P & OCo
14 Dumra	762	Cole	Basreh	26-11	M M & Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha
Offside K					
Shah Allam	1918	Davison	Jeddah	25-11	Shah S NCo
Offside N,					
Naseri	912	Le Mtere	P Gulf		N F B & P S N Co
H W P D					
Sarasvati	443	Ismail	K'chi	24-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	573	Fakeera	M'lore	23-11	Bo S Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	25-11	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Nonsuch	24450	Alston	Australia	25-11	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Dandolo s	Giacopello	Venice, Oct 20
	Arabistan s	Edmondson	London, Sept 22
23	Onda s	Dagge	Calcutta, Nov 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Clan Graham s	Elliott	Chittagong
	Reichstag s	Jacobsen	Zanzibar
	Nowshera s	Ramage	Persian Gulf &c
	Shah Jehan s	Webb	Jedah
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok &c
	Singapur s	Taylor	Newcastle

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, Bartole, for Kobe &c.
„ Chupra, Henderson, for Antwerp,

The following vessels began to load on yesterday :—
Steamer Dandolo, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Beme, for Rangoon.
„ Rinaldo, for Hull, &c.
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Majidi, for Jedah.
„ Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Arabistan, for Trieste, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived at London on the evening of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Namur, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Britannia, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left London on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, arrived at Suez from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Colombo, for Bombay on 22nd instant and is excepted here on 25th instant at 12 noon.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co., Baldiuno from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd Inst., for Genoa also this Company's steamer Ischia left Colombo for Singapore and Hongkong on the 21st Inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 158 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 35 bales wool, R Rampratap; 58 bales wool, M Oomersee; 100 bales wool, J Karra; 40 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 16 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 100 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 27 bales wool, R Goculdas; 85 bales woel, M Ratansee; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales wool, D Gulabchand; 12 bales wool, G Gungadass; 40 bales wool, N Khataw; 100 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji; 56 bales wool, Cassum Joosub; 16 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 100 bales wool, L Ramchand; 3 bales wool, H Goculdas and Co; 60 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 208 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 150 bales wool, J Moolchand; 18 bales wool, C Balkisondas.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—100 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed, J Luckmidas; 675 cwts myrabollams. G Madhowji and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co; 110 cwts deerhorns, J Rahimtoola; 38 cwts old rubber, A H Sajiwalla; 72 bales hemp, F. Khoopchand; 52 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 142 lbs tortoishell, 22 cwts fishmaws, K H Meanee and Co; 2,398 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 37 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1,250 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—5 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ld; 30 bales cottonwaste, K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—37 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of London s—500 tons manganese ore, Schedder Smidt and Co; 1,488 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,526 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of London s—2,000 cwts Myrabollams, A Khimji; 60 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 4 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Rinaldo s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 9,740 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 5,875 cwts castorseed, A Vrajlal; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Schedder Smidt and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales skins, Max Klein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—105 cwts gum, R Jethabhoy; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Arabistan s—2,000 cwts leenseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—600 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NOREKOPING.

Hidalgo s—165 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Egypt s—154 bales skins, Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 13 cwts shark fins, R Dhunji and Co; 34 boxes silver dollars (Rs 128,500), The Yekohama Specie Bank; 3 bales piece goods, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 boxes dollars (Rs 154,045), Mercantile Bank of India; 1 bundle twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 13 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 30 cases opium B and P S N Co; 50 bales twist, Pherozshah B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—25 cwts raisins S Dossabhoy and Co: 40 bales twist C Bomenji and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Yetorofu Maru s—350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—5 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

Persia s—73 bales cotton, H Dossa and Co; 42,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 101 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—2,300 balles cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Marn s—953 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November.

502.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits.—Plain clothes.

503.—E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th November.

558.—Detail for the week ending 28th instant :—

To-day Tuesday 24th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 25th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 26th inst—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m

Dress—Mufti.

559. Reversion.—No. 4221—Corpl. C. G. Fitzgerald "E" Coy. reverts to the rank of Cyclist at his own request.

560 Promotion.—The following promotion will take effect in "E" Coy. from this date :—

No. 3920 Cyclist C. B. Fido, to be Corporal vice Fitzgerald reverted.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt; B. V. R.

It was reported at the Marylebone Borough Council that the Metropolitan Railway paid £50,000 a year in London local rates.

On the 16th instant, when Professor Schaad, of Parastam's Circus, in Rangoon, had finished his practice with the lions, the youngest of four lionesses rushed at him in the cage and clawed him across the arm, a large portion of flesh being torn away and an artery being severed. He was removed to the hospital where an operation was found necessary. Professor Schaad had been away for a year from the animals, and at times recently they had got out of control and became very troublesome.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STUBBS—November 23, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Carlton Stubbs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BHABHA—November 23, Byramji Bhabha, late of Hong-kong, at 6 p.m. aged 66, Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 p. m. at his family residence, Old Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—November 18, at Newstead House, Darjiling, to the wife of J. Byrne, I. C. S., a daughter.

JAMESON—November 19, at Glenwood, Coonoor, the wife of A. N. Jameson, M. W. Services, of a son.

QUILTER—November 13, at Dehra Dun, the wife of George J. H. Quilter, Supdt. of Post Offices, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILMOUR—November 8, at Margherita, Assam, from blackwater fever, Mathew Gilmour of the Makum (Assam) Tea Co.

VALLANCE—November 7, at her residence Meerut Mrs. Charlotte Vallance, aged 80 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Dance, 9-30 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Indian Cotton Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-4m., 11-46a. Low water, 6-5m., 5-49a.

Thursday, November, 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-44m. 6-24a.

Friday, November 27.—B.B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 1-24m., 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

Saturday, November 28.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6. p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-10m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

Sunday, November 29.—1st Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-0m., 3-54a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-36a.

Monday, November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

Fatal Burns.—Vinayak Kundlik, (14), a Hindu student, died at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, of burns received by the upsetting of a lamp near which he was reading the previous night.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Oceanien," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m., on the 26th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will close at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (25th instant).

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

March Fanfare	Light Cavalry	Bohm
Overture	Fest	Leutner
Selection	The DairyMaids	Reubens
Valse	Luna Bella	Aigrette
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Wedding Dance of the Elves		Solomon

String Band at the St. George's Hospital.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S J Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	La Mattchiche	Ch Barel Clere
Czardas	No 2	G Michiels
Selection	Haddon Hall	Ch Godfrey
Valse	The Eton Boating Song	Karl Kaps
Dance	La Kraquotte	J Clerice
Song Cornet Solo	The Lost Chord	Sir Sullivan.

The Late Sheth Virchand Dipchand.—A general meeting of the "Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha." was convened on the 20th inst. in the Sabha's Hall, to record the sad death of Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., J.P., and to express its deep sympathy with his bereaved family. Sheth Motichand Devchand occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1). That this meeting records with great sorrow the sad demise of Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., J.P., who was a pillar of the Jain community, who had served, with unprecedented success, the community in different capacities, who had even attained the much-coveted honour of being President and General Secretary of the Jain Swetamber Conference and who was equally respected by the benign Government and the public in general. (2). That this meeting authorizes the President and the Secretary to send a letter of condolence to the family for the bereavement and loss they have very painfully sustained. It is also agreed that to perpetuate the memory of the late, old, revered gentleman, a fund be raised to put his oil painting portrait in the Sabha Hall for which purpose a committee was formed.

RAFALEWSKI-LILI SHARP RECITAL.

M. Rafalewski (Court pianist) and Madame Lili Sharp, the Australian Nightingale, have arrived in Bombay and have been prevailed upon to give one Grand Recital on a date yet to be fixed upon, ere proceeding on their world's tour which includes an important part in the Viceregal ceremonies in Calcutta. A great deal of interest will naturally be taken in this function, and a very large audience will no doubt give these world famed artists the welcome they are entitled to. It is interesting to know that on Mdme. Albani's visit to Australia, she expressed a great opinion of Miss Sharp's future career. Imagine any singer known taking prizes as a young girl for contralto, mezzo soprano, and soprano, in one afternoon. Miss Sharp accomplished this unprecedented feat, which was marvelled at by the judge, who was engaged from London to adjudicate. Sir John Madden, (Lieutenant Governor of Victoria), and Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, also gave her great encouragement "to go on and perservere, and fight her way to the front." Miss Sharp may be sure of a splendid reception on her debut in Bombay.

She is accompanied by her husband M. Rafalewski, the celebrated Court pianist, whom critics have acclaimed as a marvel even in these days of great pianists, but what is more amazing is that he is also a virtuoso on the violin, having been a favourite pupil of the Hungarian master Remenyi. He now plays on his late master's famous Stradivarius which cost £750. M. Rafalewski is said to be the only artist in the world who excels as a soloist on the instrument and plays the most difficult works extant. Referring to one of his recitals the "Pall Mall Gazette" recently said: "He played Beethoven's Sonata a Appassionate, reaching quite to the point of supreme excellence which has been attained in the interpretation of the same work by M. Eagen D'Albert." The late "Tribune" referred to his abilities in the following complimentary terms :—"Rafalewski can play a piece with the left hand as perfectly as an ordinary musician can with both hands. His repertoire likewise embraces all descriptions of compositions, and so powerful were some of his pieces that one occasionally expected to see a bouquet of rockets his upwards from the piano. But he could, too, be as tender as a dove, and especially was this so in a Berceuse of his own composition, and illustrating the song of a mother at the cradle of her child. "A great artist is Rafalewski."

THE NEW BISHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It can hardly be doubted that Bishop Palmer will fully appreciate your gracefully-worded editerial of welcome in last Thursday's "Gazette," but in styling him "head of the Christian Church in Bombay" you surely assign to him a dignity to which he is not entitled and which he would probably be the last man in the world to claim.

Head of the Protestant, or Anglican (or Anglo-Catholic) church he certainly is, but if any one body of Christians is entitled to be called the Christian Church of Bombay it is surely the Catholic (or Roman Catholic) Church, both as regards its antiquity and the number of its adherents.

It is an undisputed historical fact that the Portuguese (Roman Catholics to a man) were in possession of and possessed a regularly-established Hierarchy in the territory now comprised in the island of Bombay—not to speak of Salsette and the West Coast generally—for more than a century before the marriage-treaty of 1661, and as regards numbers the census of 1901 gives the Catholic population of the Bombay Presidency as 114,011 (or more than half the total Christian population of all denominations) as against 37,794, the total of Anglicans, including troops.—Yours, etc.

T. S. HAMILTON.

Poona, Nov. 23.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

The Alex's Chronophone opened their fourth change of programme on Saturday before crowded houses. The great success of the Alex's Chronophone is not only due to the careful selection, variety and excellence of the subject of films, but to the strong and clear light that the pictures are shown on their giant screen without the slightest trembling or shaking so common in Cinematograph shows. The pictures in the Alex's Chronophone tent appear more realistic and life-like than animated pictures. This week's programme opens with a comic film titled "A Fashionable Waltz," the "Merry Widow" showing to what extent a fashionable piece of music takes hold of the people of all classes. How it is played in every house on pianos, violins, flutes and every grinding organs until it drives every body crazy. This is followed by the comic subject titled "The Stolen Watch," a subject well-staged and full of mirth. The third subject is titled "Feminine Hate," a dramatic Sicilian vengeance and this is followed by a card trick scene showing 'Modern Magic' up to date, followed by "Mrs. Bonnie's Suitors," an amusing film. The concluding two films titled "The Vampires of the Coast" and "The Closing Time 12 O'Clock" are the pieces de resistence of the programme.

The following Press note has been issued in Rangoon at the suggestion of the Government of India :—"It has been decided that the rules regarding the inspection of passengers travelling between ports in India shall be further relaxed. Medical inspection of passengers proceeding to or arriving from all ports in India will be discontinued. Existing regulations, so far as they concern infected and suspected ships, will be maintained."

The great spiritual autobiography of the Mahomedan East, "The Confessions of Al Ghazzali," is about to appear for the first time in the English language in Mr. Murray's "Wisdom of the East" series. Mr. Claud Field, who spent many years on the borders of India and Afghanistan, has prepared the translation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer "Empress of Britain" has broken the record from Liverpool to Rimouski by 26 minutes, completing the trip in five days 13 hours and 28 minutes.

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Christmas and New Year Mails.

Below are shown the latest dates on which correspondence and parcels for certain foreign countries and places can, under ordinary circumstances, be despatched from the ports of Bombay Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam, and Tuticorin so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The "latest safe date for posting" of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office :—

Countries of destination.	Christmas Day.		New Year's Day.	
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.
1. From BOMBAY for—				
(a) Aden, Somaliland, Egypt.	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
(b) United Kingdom	„ 5	„ 5a	„ 12	„ 12a
(c) Canada, United States of America.	Nov. 21	Nov. 21a	Nov. 28	Nov. 28a
(d) Cyprus Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland. France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark.	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
(e) Netherlands-India.	b ...	„ 3	...	„ 3
(f) Japan	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 4	Nov. 28
(g) Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony.	c	c	„ 5	Dec. 5
2. From CALCUTTA for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 24	„ 24
(b) Federated Malay States	„ 12	„ 19	„ 19	„ 19
(c) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 12	„ 12	„ 19	„ 19
(d) Indo-China	„ 5	„ 5	„ 11	„ 11
(c) Netherlands-India.	„ 5	„ 5	„ 11	„ 11
(f) Siam	„ 5	„ 5	„ 11	„ 11
(g) Hongkong	„ 5	„ 5	„ 11	„ 11
(h) Japan	Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
3. From RANGOON for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Singapore), Federated Malay States, Siam.	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 17
(b) Straits Settlements (Penang).	„ 17	„ 17	„ 24	„ 24
(c) Japan	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	„ 3	„ 3
(d) Hongkong Netherlands India, Indo-China.	Dec. 3	d ...	„ 10	d
4. From NEGAPATAM for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	„ 19	Dec. 19	„ 26	Dec, 26
(b) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 12	„ 12	„ 19	„ 19
(c) Federated Malay States.	„ 12	„ 12	„ 19	„ 19
(d) Netherlands-India, Siam.	„ 12	e ...	„ 19	e
(e) Indo-China	„ 5	e ...	„ 19	e
(f) Hongkong	„ 5	e ...	„ 12	e
(g) Japan	Nov. 21	e ...	„ 5	e
5. From TUTICORIN for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	Dec. 18	f ...	„ 24	f
(b) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 10	f ...	„ 23	f
(c) Federated Malay States	„ 10	...	„ 18	f
(d) Western Australia.	„ 10	Dec. 10	„ 18	Dec. 18
(e) South Australia,	„ 4	„ 4	„ 10	„ 10
(f) Victoria	„ 6	„ 4	„ 10	„ 10
(g) New South Wales.	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	„ 10	„ 10
(h) Queensland.	„ 20	„ 20	„ 4	„ 4
(i) Tasmania, New Zealand	„ 26	„ 26	„ 4	„ 4
(j) Hongkong	Dec. 10	f ...	„ 18	f
(k) Indo-China	„ 6	f ...	„ 20	f
(l) Siam	„ 9	f ...	„ 18	f
(m) Netherlands-India.	„ 9	f ...	„ 18	f
(n) Japan	Nov. 25	f ...	„ 6	f
(o) Mauritius.	„ 17	Nov. 17	„ 15	Dec. 15
(p) Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony.	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	g	g

a These dates are for the route via Brindisi only. The dates of despatch for parcels for the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, marked for transmission by the route via Gibraltar, are a week earlier.

b For letters see under Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam or Tuticorin.

c For Christmas mails see under Tuticorin.

d For parcels see under Bombay or Calcutta.

e For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta or Rangoon.

f For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon or Negapatam.

g For New Year mails see under Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Olympia," Nov. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia," is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant, with the following passengers :—

Barraclough, Mr J
Bourne, Mr J C
Mrs Boyd's nurse and infant
Carmichael, Miss J
Carson, Lt. R
Carson, Mrs, child and nurse.
Chaldecott, Maj A W
Chrystal, Mr J P
Chrystal, Mrs and infant
Colan, Lt H N
Cowie, Mr W P
Danielson, Miss E H L
Digby, Mrs Davies
Dawes, Miss R F
Dawson, Mr W
Evans, Mr E A
Evill, Miss G
Fraser, Mrs
Gledstance, Capt A U
Gledstance, Miss
Grimstone, Maj
Hartley, Mr L W
Hartley Mrs. child and infant
Herbert, Miss
Ingram, Miss D
Kitchner, Miss N
Loynes, Rev J O
Loynes, Mrs
Lys, Mr G D
Macnamara, Mr C R
Macnamara, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse.
McDonald, Mr A C
McMillan, Dr Miss
Mead, Mr J P
Mead, Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Middleton, Mr L
Mitchell, Miss B
Montgomery, Mr H
Moore, Mrs M
Nicholson, Lt E F W
Oldham, Mrs L
Park, Mrs G W
Park, Miss B
Randley, Mrs B V and 2 children
Sherringham, Lt A T
Steward, Mr A E W
Taylor, Mr R
Wilson, Miss
Mrs C E Wilson's nurse and child

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th November, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Save for a slight fall accompanied by hail in Naini Tal the week has been rainless. More rain is reported to be expected in Meerut, Mazaffarnagar, Cawnpore, part of the hills and some of the sub-montane districts. Standing crops, except late rice which has much suffered, are generally in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowings for spring crops are nearing completion in several districts. Malarial fever is still prevalent but is gradually abating. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices have fallen in eleven districts but are stationary or rising elsewhere. Supplies and fodder are ample.

PUNJAB.

No rain of importance is reported to have fallen during the week. Rain is needed in Ambala, Rawalpindi and parts of Sialkot. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average. Crops are generally good to average. They are below average in Jhang and on unirrigated land in Mianwali. The outturn of cotton is generally below average. Juar is poor in Ferozepore and maize in Ferozepore, Lahore, and Lyallpur. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactorily but are somewhat late in Gurgaon and parts of Lahore. Gram has been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Rohtak. Grasshoppers are damaging wheat and gram in parts of Shahpur. Malarial fever is still retarding agricultural operations. Prices are high and show a slight upward tendency. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder in sufficient except in Sialkot and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. It is now wanted for unirrigated lands. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and the yield is expected to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Reaping of rice is entirely finished and pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Peshawar. Spring sowings are in progress. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal continues. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is fair in Dera Ismail Khan and good elsewhere. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province. Cholera still prevails in the Peshawar and Charsadda tahils of the Peshawar district and in one village of the Bannu tahsil. Prices are rising and are :—wheat 9 1/8 to 12 1/4; bajra 13 3/16 to 14; maize 10 to 17 1/2 and gram 9 3/4 to 12 1/2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was slight rain at Jaipur and Alwar. Spring crops, where they have germinated, are doing well. Sowings continue but are retarded to some extent in Bharatpur owing to malarial fever. Cattle disease is prevalent in a few places in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Mewar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Karauli and Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices continue above the normal and show a tendency to rise in Dungarpur, Kishangarh and Karauli. They have fallen by 1 seer in Jaipur; elsewhere there have been slight fluctuations.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. It is needed in Bundelkhand and parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Harvesting of autumn crops continued in Gwalior and Baghelkhand. Spring sowings have been completed in Indore and are in progress elsewhere. The wheat crop is withering for want of moisture in parts of Bhopal. Juar has been partially damaged in Indore and other crops have been slightly damaged in Bundelkhand and parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere. Poopy sowing continues in Bhopal and lands are being prepared in Indore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues cool and clear. No rain fell during the week. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. The state of standing crops is generally good. Sowing of spring crops is approaching completion. In Mandha more than the ordinary area is expected to be sown this year but some area in Hinganghat in Wardha will be left unsown for want of rain. Germination is reported excellent in Jubbulpore and generally good elsewhere, except at Chanda where rain is urgently required for all kinds of crops. Wheat, linseed and gram in parts of Nimar are withering for want of moisture. Some rain would be welcome in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Nimar and Wardha. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle are doing well. Prices :—wheat in Seoni and Chhindwara: and rice in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Drug fell by ½ to 1 seer per rupee. Juar rose by 2 seers in Chhindwara; prices elsewhere remained stationary or fluctuated slightly.

Feudatory States.—Reaping and threshing of autumn and sowing of spring crops continue and germination so far is satisfactory. A shower will improve the condition of crops in Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh and Bastar. Insect pests have caused slight damage in places in Bastar. Standing crops are in fair condition in Khairagarh and generally good elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—Kodon in Kawardha and rice in Khairagarh, Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar fell by 1/4 to 2 seers per rupee. Rice become dearer in Raigarh and Bastar by 3 and 2 seers per rupee respectively.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The number of weavers on relief was 3,588.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 11,683, a decrease of 2,939.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	Nil	...	...
Teheran	23	12	30 p.m.	2	15
Suez	23	2	5 p.m.	0	37

NOTICE.

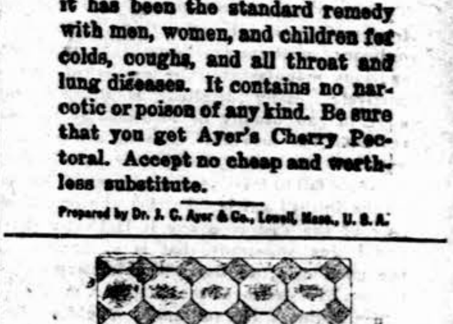
Telegrams for Honduras Salvador Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (25-11-05.)
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (19-11-08).

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will stop the cough. For sixty years it has been the standard remedy with men, women, and children for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Be sure that you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Accept no cheap and worthless substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.

300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English } Guaranteed best
300 „ Minton China. } on the market.
200 „ Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furniture.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
PEARL DENTIFRICE
A ROWLAND & SONS 20 HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. [illegible] at your own chemists. [illegible]nd Sons, 67, Hatton [illegible], London.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
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Offices in the East :—
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN COUNTERFEIT COINS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Certain facts and figures have lately been published which indicate that there is a large and important manufacture in India of counterfeit rupees. The figures of this year show a marked increase in these undesirable tokens, but this fact has been minimised by the statement that the increase is accountable by the larger amount of money that is now in circulation. Briefly the percentage of good coins to bad is no greater than that of previous years. This may be accepted; but one important point has been overlooked namely, that the majority of counterfeits were struck from dies. The significance of of this may strike only those who are aware of the usual methods by which false coins] are produced. There are two distinct processes—one of casting from moulds, the other of striking from dies. The ordinary unscientific "smasher" produces his spurious manufactures by means of the comparatively easily detected mould. A moulded coin can usually be identified by its surface texture. The mould is almost always a sand one, and no matter how finely this is prepared it cannot fail to leave some evidences of its surface on the finished article. Further, the general modelling of the east is coarse, it lacks that sharpness and distinct appearance that is a characteristic of the good coin; to use a technical expression, the process has "destroyed the softs." A moulded coin under ordinary circumstances should not be difficult of detection, but in the hurry of business the difference is not noticed until too late to trace its source.

The die-struck coin, is, however, a different and more workmanlike article, as it is an imitation in both material and manufacture of the genuine rupee. The preparation of a die needs the cunning of an experienced and specially trained workman who has a complete knowledge of the skilled art of die-sinking. When this metal stamp has been prepared some small amount of machinery is also necessary in order to strike the reproductions. False coins carefully manufactured by this process are not at all easy to detect, and it is the increase of this high-class type of counterfeit that should attract attention. As the success of this nefarious trade depends so much on the quality of the cutting in the die, it is fortunate that up to the present the native of India has not been remarkable for his ability in this particular branch of the metal-worker's art. A study of the historic coins of the country indicates that the die-sinker has been able to produce fairly good specimens of his workmanship, but it is necessary that he should display much greater skill if he is to compete with his brother craftsman of the West. At the same time there are distinct signs that with the incentive of a good profit this defect is being removed, and this is borne out not only by the increasing number of very passable die-struck counterfeit rupees but by another interesting branch of the trade which during recent years has also assumed considerable proportions. This is the manufacture of spurious coins of an antique type to meet the demand of collectors and tourists.

For many years dealers in curiosities have been content to trade in ordinary sand-moulded "dumps" which if not always quite good enough to deceive the expert have never failed to be received with undisguised joy by the simple amateur, who, paying many times their intrinsic value, hugs his possession to him under the impression that by his cleverness he has cheated the dealer and secured unique specimens not even known to the authorities of the British Museum. But recently there has been a "slump" in these manufactures, the dealers have become careless, and a large number of cast coins are on the market which are of so clumsy a nature that they would hardly deceive a child. To overcome this adverse aspect of the trade an enterprising dealer has now taken to produce die-struck antique coins, many of which are of such superior workmanship as almost to defy detection. The examples usually copied are of the early Graeco-Bactrian period which, among other qualities, possess considerable artistic merit. A number of these spurious antiques may be obtained at any time in any of the large towns of Northern India and even as copies are worth acquiring at not too high a figure because of their cleverness of execution. This, in some specimens, is of so high a standard as to arouse the suspicion that the dies are not of Indian manufacture but the production of some of the clever and experienced die-sinkers of Europe. As in the first instance the bulk of the genuine antique coins that were to be purchased thirty years ago were discovered in and around the mounds of ancient Taxila so at the present time the majority of the these counterfeits are produced at Rawalpindi the nearest large, modern town to these historic ruins. It may be only a coincidence that this is a [illegible] station on the North-Western Railway in the cash boxes of which the exceptional number of over seven thousand spurious rupees were found during last year.

CREATING CONSUMPTION IN CALCUTTA.

The "Englishman":—There has of late been much talk of reforms in various directions, from the top even unto the bottom of the Indian administration. According to a lady correspondent there is need to add another to the list, so far at least as Calcutta is concerned. She writes: "a residence of three years or so in Calcutta has borne in upon my mind the hopelessness of expecting that the pavements will ever be kept passably clean. Pan-juice and worse horrors will continue to be squirted or coughed upon them by primitive and free-spirited people, even though the soul of the western stranger may sicken within him, and his heart long for the stringent rules of Berlin and New York against defiling the side walks. Something might, and ought to be done however as regards this filthy and dangerous practice in the New Market."

It has been found necessary and possible to prohibit promiscuous expectoration in and around the High Court. A similar prohibition is even more necessary in Calcutta's Central Market. The justice dispensed in the former place is not likely to receive any taint from the sputum, mostly diseased, ejected on wall and pavement. The food exposed, for sale on the Market stalls most certainly is. It is time that the Market authorities followed the example of those responsible for the sanitation of the High Court, and prohibited and penalised promiscuous spitting. The task may not be an easy one. It is however, not much more difficult in the Market than in the Courts, both places being usually crowded. If large "spit boxes," filled with medicated sand, were placed at frequent intervals on the edges of the passages, and in front of stalls, and each stall holder made responsible for the cleanliness of the space in front of his booth, much good would result. A system of smart fines would enforce observance. The stall holders would be able to police the more expectoratory persons amongst the buyers, just as at present they do the dishonest ones. Indeed, amongst the greatest sinners in this matter at present are the stall holders themselves and their servants. If only they were restrained the Market would be twice as clean, or only half as dirty, as it is now. Spitting on the pavement ought to be declared penal. It is a nuisance, it is disgusting, above all, it is most detrimental to the public health, for it must not be forgotten that Calcutta statistics show a steady and serious increase in lung and throat disease. With everything that our correspondent says we are in agreement, and all medical men and the civilised commissioners, of the Corporation will be in agreement also. The way in which the side walks of Calcutta are fouled is a disgrace to any city pretending to the most moderate degree of civilisation. For unpreventable inconveniences of this order there is the gutter, and it ought really to be possible for the police to impose upon a too lazy or primitive folk respect for public decency and safety. Other primitive instincts and customs as ingrained have been forced to yield to the needs] of civilisation and the public health.

This task may be considered too heavy a one for the police force, the members of which can perhaps hardly be expected to watch at the same time the side-walks and the carriage traffic. One of the great original causes of the original sin of expectoration might however be removed. The chief centres of the trail of saliva that makes Calcutta abominable are the multitudes of pan-wallahas' stalls sprinkled at short intervals along all the streets. The state of the pavements immediately around these is horrible, and a train of squirted abomination links them together all the city through. If the ruminant part of Calcutta's population cannot impose reticence on itself, or accustom itself to the use of the kennel then the pan stalls ought no longer to be permitted to block the pavements, and contribute to their defilement. They ought to be cleared away without mercy, at least from the main streets.

There ought to be no need to labour the necessity for the prohibition of promiscuous spitting in the Market. But it evidently is necessary to explain and emphasise the peril of this disgusting practice. As certain as the increase in the trade and smokiness of Calcutta is the increase that has taken place, and continues to take place, in consumption, chronic bronchitis and asthma, and other diseases of the lungs and air passages. This increase is so great as almost to be alarming. It is well known, even to the most ignorant, that the most fruitful cause of the transmission of tuberculosis and diphtheria is the spittal of diseased persons, either dried and wind borne and so inhaled, or deposited directly on articles of food. The danger of the habit in the closed in New Market, where hundreds of feet keep the dust in motion, where acres of open stalls are exposed to this dust all manner of food stuffs, is self evident. It must be patent on the slightest reflection to the most dense individual. Therefore there ought to be no need again to call the attention of the Health Officer and the City Fathers to the matter. It is to be hoped that they will shortly take steps to put a stop to one of the avenues by which consumption is being spread in Calcutta.

THE QUESTION OF TROOPS.

The "Englishman"—Judging by the question asked by Captain Faber in the Commons recently some misconception appears to prevail at home regarding the exact nature of the present unrest. Captain Faber asked whether the Government were prepared to take such steps in the way of despatching reinforcements and retaining time-expired men in India as would only be necessitated by a real and widespread revolt. Mr. Haldane replied that he was not aware that the steps suggested were necessary. This reply was appropriate, for, at the present moment, we have not to deal with a revolt but with something far different though quite as dangerous. If troops and guns could relieve the situation there would be little need for anxiety, but the Government is faced by a subtle and almost impalpable enemy, as deadly as gas and not to be expelled by military means. There are neither soldiers to fight against nor even rioting mobs. To fill the whole country with troops, to garrison Bengal as the Punjab is garrisoned would not help to trace the midnight assassin or the springs of secret conspiracy. We do not suggest, of course, that if things are permitted to go on as they are a time may not arrive when it may be necessary to reinforce the white garrison. Indeed, such a strengthening would indirectly serve a good purpose at the present moment, but the danger is that people at home who have not a full grasp of the situation may believe that military precautions are the only ones necessary. The steps, of course, would excite the resentment of that party which resents everything, and in the controversy that would follow the real need would be again forgotten.

That need, as we have stated again and again, is a change in the law and an application of that very useful statute of George IV, to those who by subtle and indirect methods egg on the disaffected to acts of violence against individuals and place difficulties in the way of orderly Government. There are indications that a change in the law will shortly take place. At any rate an emergency meeting of the Executive Council has been summoned for Calcutta on the 26th and the Viceroy intends to interrupt his tour to be present. The Executive Council, of course, cannot pass laws, and any new Act in contemplation must go through certain successive stages and win the assent of the Imperial Legislative Council. The official element in the Council, however, can still command a majority, and the stages can be hurried through; so that the new year may find the Executive armed with power to dispense justice swiftly and surely. But the contemplated legislation, we are afraid, will not be of a sufficiently wide character to embrace actions of the more subtle kind. It is very well to catch and punish anarchists and assassins, but behind them are others, who, while proclaiming their loyalty, hamper the hand of authority when it is stretched out against criminals. There can be no end to sedition while the arch-seditionists have nothing to fear. The Crimes' Act will only destroy the tools but not the manufactory.

SIR JOHN HEWETT ON EDUCATION.

The "Madras Mail":—A lengthy an important address, delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at the Convocation of the Allahabad University recently, contains much sound counsel, much acute criticism and, mixed with these, some suggestions for the expansion of the University which seem to us decidedly unwise. The Allahabad University has abolished the Faculty of Engineering, which, if we are not mistaken, had well nigh abolished itself; some of its Senate are very strongly opposed to the proposal to connect the projected Technological Institute with the University; and the Agricultural College is to remain outside the pale of the University. These things Sir John Hewett regrets. He would have affiliated to the University "all institutions that have for their object the training of young men in the different forms of knowledge requisite to enable them to pursue courses in Commerce, Industry and Industrial Research, Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine as well as Pedagogy, Law and such avenues of Government employment as demand literary qualifications." We do not know whether he also desires to see the Culinary College or School of Cuisine which he has very sensibly projected also brought into close relations with the University, but we should judge it probable. His ideal is, indeed, comprehensive. But Sir John Hewett is well aware that there is a very general and reasonable complaint against the domination of the schools by the University. He sympathises with it and agrees that it is absurd to direct study in schools almost exclusively towards preparation for the University, seeing that a large proportion of the students will not enter the University at all and would not, as he says, profit much if they did enter it. To make all courses of study lead to the University is scarcely a means of remedying this state of affairs.

We confess the advantages of his scheme are not apparent to us. The schools would be more dominated by the University than ever, and the Matriculation examination would be more than ever the entrance to all professions. Once the Matriculation examination was passed, students desirous of a training other than literary would enter their special Colleges, and would specialise in the same way as they do in existing institutions independent of the University, in which case the influence of the University would be nominal, or they would be obliged to pursue the general course of University study to some extent, which would obviously hamper them. As we have often pointed out before in connection with similar proposals, the best results will be obtained by the Universities confining themselves to their proper sphere of literary education fitting students for the learned professions, and by the Technological Institutes, Commercial Colleges and their like refraining from attempts to put an academic veneer over their students. To say that is not to sympathise with the intellectual snobbery which affects to look down upon technical, industrial and commercial education as inferior to University education, it is merely to recognise that they are very different and had better be entrusted to distinct agencies, lest culture be commercialised and the practical infected with dilettanteism. We have left ourselves scant space to notice other and more commendable passages of Sir John Hewett's speech. Attention must, however, be drawn to his shrewd criticism of the teaching of English in Indian institutions, or, rather, of the attempt to teach a smattering of English literature instead of teaching English, to his eloquent plea for the study of Indian languages and literature, and to his effective citation of Lord Rosebery's address at Glasgow pointing out how in the history of the Scotch University, as of Universities generally, public tranquillity has been the condition of educational progress.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, November 23.

Rain has fallen in Ceylon and Port Blair reports one and-a-half inches while Cochin has had a light fall.

Cloud have decreased in the extreme South of India and skies are now clear over almost the whole of the country.

Humidity is normal or in defect and the weather is cooler than usual in Central Burma the Deccan and the Konkan Coast.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed being sown, is doing well.. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat requires rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton crop making good progress. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls, crop accounts continue favourable. Crop excellent and arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat flourishing. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23rd NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared except in the extreme north and at Delhi where skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is higher than usual in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north-west but normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Karachi but is either equal to or below the average at the other stations. Day temperature is generally normal but night temperature has risen and is high in Sind but remains normal over the rest of the division.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Centeral India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is in excess in Cutch but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal.

The Centeral Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal except for a defect at some stations at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased but is still in defect except at Bombay where it is normal. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally lower than usual.

The Bombay Decccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature is normal during the day but continues everywhere low at night.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased at Colombo and the unsettled conditions in south-west of the Bay seem to have passed away. Light precipitation has occurred in Malabar. The only other noteworthy feature is the appearance of light cloud in the Punjab.. Weather has however been fine there as well as elsewhere and is likely to remain so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	69·1	54·1	...	0·15
Jask	...	...	...	0.00
Muskat (22nd)	87·8	72·6	...	0.00
Multan	80·3	54·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	76·9	43·9	...	0·00
Lahore	81·4	49·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	82·3	47·6	...	3·00
Ambala	80·5	47·0	...	0·00
Delhi	82·2	54·2	...	0·00
Agra	82·5	56·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	83·3	50·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	86·5	58·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	82·9	49·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	84·1	52·0	...	0.00
Jacobabad	87·6	55·3	...	0·00
Karachi	81·5	65·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	83·9	51·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	86·7	58·1	...	0·16
Kotah	87·0	57·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	83·1	58·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	...	...	...	0·00
Veraval	82·3	63·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·9	54·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	57·5	...	0·00
Surat	91·1	58·6	...	0 00
Ahmedabad	91·6	61·7	...	0·00
Deesa	90·8	54·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	85·0	48·8	...	0·00
Indore	84·6	51·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	81·5	48·3	...	0 00
Saugor	83·1	58·0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	83·2	51·1	...	0·07
Akola	84·7	49·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·3	59·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	83·6	54·1	...	0·00
Chanda	81·5	50·0	...	0·00
Rhpur	81·2	55·1	...	0 00
Bombay	84·1	63·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	60·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	85·5	66·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	63·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	86·4	49·1	...	0·10
Ahmednagar	82·4	47·0	...	0·00
Poona	83·0	46·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	85·3	55·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·2	52·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	80·8	55·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	83·2	50·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·9	53·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad	82·8	55·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	89·7	68·9	...	0·03
Calicut	86·8	73·6	0·06	0·54
Cochin	87·2	76·3	0·12	1·21
Colombo	86·0	72·5	0·52	3·67
Masulipatam	84·8	66·1	...	0·31
Bellary	87·0	60·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	87·2	65·6	...	0·02
Madras	84·5	67·5	...	8·51
Bangalore	81·8	57·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	87·9	66·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	87·6	69·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	85·4	70·5	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

H. MAYSTON,
Metrologist, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(Simla, November 20.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manockji Byramji Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. P. Tollinton, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November.

The services of the under-mentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Captain M. H. Thornely, I. M. S., Captain J. Masson, M. B. I. M. S.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C. S. I., to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Sir Robert Rampini who has resigned the appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Consequent on the grant of two years' combined leave to Mr. A. L. Mcintire, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, Mr. G. S. Hart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, III grade, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. Hart assumed charge of his duties on the 5th November.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 9th November, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, to be Inspector-General of Forests:—Mr. J. H. Lace, Conservator, 1st grade, (officiating Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma), is confirmed as Chief Conservator. Mr. A. L. Mcintire, Conservator, 2nd Officiating 1st) grade, on leave, is confirmed in the latter grade. Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator, 3rd grade on leave, is appointed to be Conservator. 2nd grade. Mr. G. S. Hart, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Bengal is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 12th November. From the same date the following promotions are made:—Mr. J. Copeland, Conservator, 2nd grade to be a Conservator 1st grade. Mr. H. Jackson, Conservator. 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, is confirmed in the latter grade. Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, United Provinces, is confirmed in that grade. Mr. A. V. Monro, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests. 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Circle Central Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H.C. MacCarthy, Exective Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer with effect from the 16th November during the absence on conbined leave of Mr. H.M. Arnott, and until further orders,

Mr. A. E. Rose, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Burma, reverted to Executive Engineer rank with effect from the 3rd November.

Major V. G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon at Gwalior, with effect from the 27th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the 25th October.

Major F. B Prideaux, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 18th October.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months, reckoning from the date of being struck off duty,

Captain G. T. Vander Gucht, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

Major R. G. Munn, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 36th Sikhs, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry. Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 26th Ocrober.

Mr. E. B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 7th November.

Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., resumed charge of the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department on the 9th November.

Captain G. H. Willis, R. E., Deputy Mint Master, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th of November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate: Captain A. W. Daldy, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, for six months.

Major G. E. J. Perry, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (private affairs) for 8 months, from or after the 4th December the first 90 days being privilege leave.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. Wolferstan, an Asst Collr, Class II sub, pro tem, in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collr, Class III, with effect from the 2nd November until further orders.

Mr. E. Sequeira is appointed to be sub, pro tem, 3rd Assist Collr of Customs, Bombay, with effect from the 10th June.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Major F C. Lane, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore; Captain D. G. Cowie, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 5th class, and sub. pro-tem, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class; Captain C. Reed, R.A, Ordnance Officer, officiating 5th class, on half staff pay, to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class; with effect from the 1st October vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. F. Walker, R.A., Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st November. Sub-Lieutenant E. H. Marsden, to be Lieutenant.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. H. Cowie, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months from the 10th December or subsequent date.

Colonel C. A. R. Browne, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for employment on the Tilhar-Budaon-Hapur Railway Survey.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—to be Brevet Colonel. 5th October. Lieutenant-Colonel William Harry Derville Rich, Supply and Transport Officer. 2nd class. Lieutenants to be Captains. 15th November. Charles Walter Butler, 114th Marathas. Craig Nelson, 3rd Brahmans. 20th November. William Stuart Smith, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—Second-Lieutenants:—Alexander Clairmont Anderson, 6th Jat Light Infantry,—28th April 1907. Ernest Herbert Stuart Chapman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers,—16th November 1907. Brereton Rowland Hudson, 8th Cavalry,—16th December 1907. Arthur Edward Broadbent Parsons, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force),—4th July. Tudor Ivor Griffiths Thomas, 9th Hudson's Horse,—23rd August. Caradoc Trevor Davies Berrington, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis),—25th October.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant are antedated to the dates specified:- Lieutenants:—Henry Victor Reynolds, 82nd Punjabis,—22nd July 1905. John Cecil Hamilton Holliday, 122nd Rajputana Infantry —15th October 1905. Frank Alan Macartney, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force),—10th January 1906. Graham Eardley Dunsterville, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse),—4th September 1906. Cyril Dupre Noyes, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry,—21st March 1907.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 13th February in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Strachey G.C.S.I., Engineers, deceased. Lieutenant-General A, G. F. Browne, C.B,, D.S.O.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Harold David Blanchard Sinclair, to be Captain, vice Wyatt transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st October.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Kershaw Dinshaw Khambatta to be Surgeon Captain. Dated 16th September.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC INVESTMENTS.

Some figures quoted by Mr. White, chairman of the Local Committee, in the report of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway are of much importance and value, as setting forth in a clear light not only the extraordinary economic growth of Argentina, but also the great increase of English capital invested in the Republic. Mr. White computes that the total capital employed in Argentina in Government, Provincial, and Municipal Bonds, Cedulas Railways, Banks, Tramways, Gas, Electricity, Ports, Lands, and in Industrials of every kind, amounts to £393,000,000, made up as follows:—

Shares	£190,000,000
Debentures	69,000,000
Government and other bonds ...	134,000,000

Of this, considerably more than half has been supplied by Great Britain, and the following summary shows how this country's interest in the Republic is increasing annually:—

	1905.	1908.
Government and Municipal Bonds	£69,620,000	£73,385,000
Railways	101,785,000	137,845,000
Banks	2,900,000	3,580,000
Other companies ...	24,905,000	28,920,000
	£199,210,000	£243,730,000

At a time when so much is heard about the reluctance of British capitalists to embark in British enterprises the figures quoted above, remarks the "Financial News," affords a timely reminder of the movement of our capital to foreign centres, where not only is a larger yield obtainable, but where there is every prospect of greater freedom from burdensome taxation. The Radical Socialists who are clamouring for a greater share of the rewards of industry (as they are pleased to call it) are apparently unable to comprehend that they are deliberately killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

While all parts of the Republic have been enjoying the benefits of the "boon" that has now been in progress for several years, no centre has gone ahead so rapidly as the City of Buenos Ayres itself. Indeed, the expansion of this city is simply marvellous, and its uprise reminds one of the fabulous growth of the Beanstalk in the fairly tale. In two years the municipal budget has jumped 50 per cent. in round figures. Here is the actual shewing:

1906	dols 18,140,000
1907	dols. 20,751,000
1908	dols. 27,226,000

Whether this growth is altogether healthy is far from certain, but for the present, and for some years to come, there can be no question that Buenos Ayres will continue to prosper. Ultimately the capital may feel the effects of too rapid expansion at the expense of the agricultural districts, and far-seeing economists are beginning to wish that of the tide of immigration a greater proportion would settle on the land, and that fewer people would herd into the towns. The pinch has not began to be felt yet, seriously; but already farmers are beginning to cry out for more labour, and it is evident that the real development of the country, whose wealth lies in its soil, must be seriously hampered if sufficient population is not forthcoming for colonisation. The latest Government statistics show the following ebb and flow in the tide of immigration:—

	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Balance.
1905......	221,600 ...	82,800 ...	138,800
1906......	302,200 ...	103,800 ...	198,400
1907......	257,900 ...	138,100 ...	119,800
1908 a ...	106,200 ...	79,300 ...	26,900

a January-June.

"From the above," observes Mr. White "it will be seen that the current of immigration, so sorely needed, is not being maintained in anything like the proportion necessary to properly and fully develop the rural districts which all the railway companies are now so anxious to open up by constructing new lines and extensions." The matter will probably adjust itself, however, as the prosperity of the farming classes increases; for men will always be found willing to till the soil if there is a good living, and perhaps something more, to be made out of the business. In the meantime the Government is doing all it can to foster colonisation by offering land on favourable terms, granting money for irrigation and permanent improvements, etc.

It appears absurd, but it is a fact that the congestion of traffic in Buenos Ayres has reached such a point that under-ground railways have already become imperatively necessary. In spite of its modern construction, Buenos Ayres is a city of narrow and tortuous streets, and though trams can do much, they can never hope to cope with the growing traffic. Mr. White hints that the railways may have to "step in and provide for an alteration of the present state of things at no distant date," and though no plan is outlined, it is clear, reading between the lines, that a plan has, in fact, already been formulated. Evidently there is no intention on the part of those responsible for the management for railways with termini in the capital of the Republic to have a repetition of the state of things now obtaining in London, where the railways with suburban areas are being beaten at every point and are losing valuable revenue by the competition of "tubes" over which they have no control. It is easy to provide against such contingencies if measures are taken a sufficiently long time ahead; but, of course, the problem in Buenos Ayres, where everything is being started "de novo," is very different from that which confronts us in London to-day.—"Home and Colonial Mail."

◆

A "Station Master" writes to a contemporary:—"Any one whose duty calls him to count and carefully examine a large number of rupees, knows how repulsive the task is, and with what haste he washes his hands after the operation. Many of the coins are blood stained and the majority covered with indescribable filth containing, who knows, what germs of disease. Why cannot the Government Treasuries give all coins a bath of sulphuric acid when they are tendered in and re-issue them clean and wholesome? Much sickness must be caused through the present filthy condition of the rupee currency."

◆

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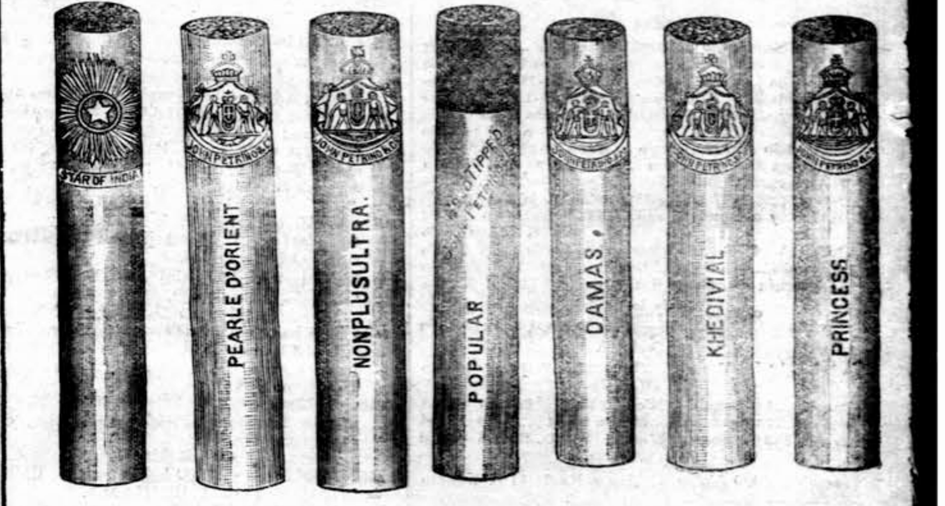

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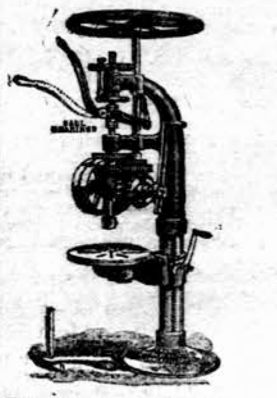
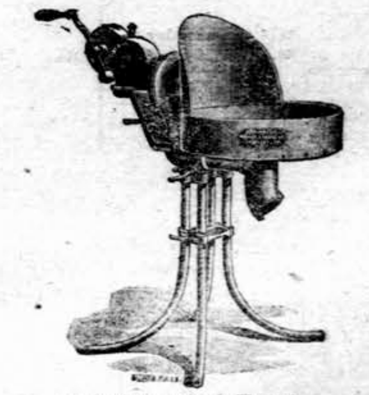


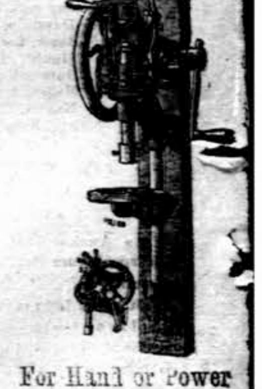
For Hand or Power.

Fig. 401.



Portable Hand Forge.

Fig. 96.



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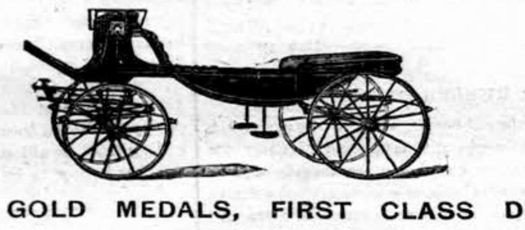

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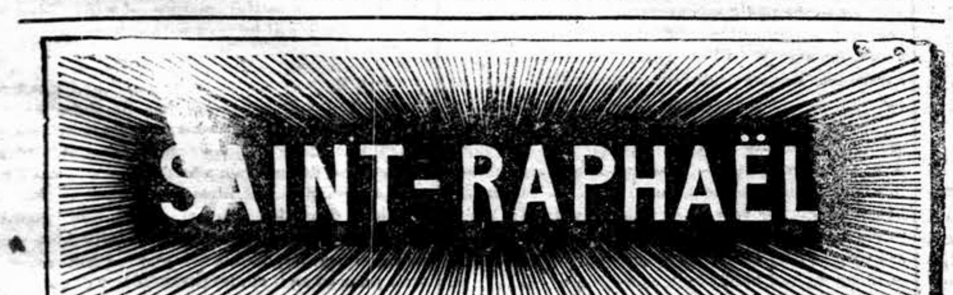

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

THE CLERK ROAD MURDER.

Dhondu Vishram, a mill hand, was placed before his Lordship and a Special Jury on a charge of committing the murder of his wife Savitribai on the 13th September last, in a room in the compound of the Bomonjee Petit Mills, Clerk Road, with a piece of heavy iron pipe, of which injuries the girl died on 22nd September in the Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Hospital to which she had been conveyed for treatment. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, appeared for the Crown, with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy. Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the accused. The following gentlemen formed the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. Abdulkarim M. Kajiji.	Mr. D. Riley.
Mr. M. Innes Ker.	Mr. W. Priestley.
Mr. G. W. Gilchrist.	Mr. S. E. Nissim.
Mr. E. E. Savi.	Mr. A. M. Bell.

The Advocate-General opened the case. He said that, with Savitri and her husband the accused, lived a woman Krishnabai in the same room. The accused was not on good terms with his wife. Before the affair of this trial, he had beat her at least once. Savitri had gone out of the room on the morning of the 13th September to clean pots. When she entered the room with a pot of water, she was followed by the accused, who appeared to have laid hold of a piece of heavy iron-pipe, with which he struck blows on the head of Savitri. When she was first stuck, Savitri shouted out; Krishnabai, who was in the room sweeping, also raised a cry. Babaji Pandu and Bablia Bhikhu, two persons who slept in the passage outside, went into the room. Savitri had fallen down on the ground, and was unconscious. She was removed to the hospital, where she died on the 22nd September without regaining consciousness. On examination the House Surgeon of the hospital found her suffering from various wounds on the head. Alongside one of the wounds was a fracture of the skull.

Krishnabai, the only eye-witness to the assault, was examined as the first witness. She said that she was a mill-hand in the Peerbhoy Mills. Her back was turned towards the accused and Savitri. The accused shut the door; witness's attention was attracted to the two by the noise she heard. She saw the accused strike the deceased on the head and back with an iron-pipe; the joint end of the pipe was not in his hand but he held it by the unjointed end. The deceased fell down, and lay on her side. The witness took out from the body of the deceased the white, blood saturated cloth, and wrapped round the deceased another and cleaner piece. (When the witness was shown the blood-stained cloth, she identified it.) The police came; the accused was arrested. The piece of pipe, with which the assault was committed, lay by the side of the deceased.

Other evidence was recorded.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence, said that the whole question in the case was what offence was committed by the accused. Mr. Baptista had said that the injury to the deceased was caused with a stick. Even if a stick was used, they had medical evidence to show that the stick must have been used with considerable force. On the other hand, they had the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution that the iron bar was lying near the body of the deceased in the room where it was found lying. Upon the evidence the jury could have not doubt that the accused struck the deceased with the iron bar on her head, and that the accused must have known the natural consequences of his act, and must be held responsible for it. If, in the opinion of the jury, he was not guilty of murder, he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Baptista, for the defence, urged that it had not been shown that this was a deliberate offence committed by the accused. The wife and husband had been on good terms till the day the offence was alleged to have been committed; and it had not been shown that he had premeditated his wife's death. He could not have intended the consequences of his act; and the jury were asked, if they found the accused guilty, to return a verdict of guilty only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship summed up, asking the jury to come to a conclusion as to whether the accused, in committing the offence, had the intention to kill his wife.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Judge: Why do you recommend him to mercy?

Foreman: Because his wife was disobedient, and in his anger, he found the iron pipe quite at hand.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman said the jury were of opinion that the act was done with the knowledge, but without the intention to cause death.

His Lordship remarked that the jury's verdict was quite a proper one under the circumstances of the case. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Balla Tukaram was charged with an attempt to commit the murder of Gyabai, woman, on the 21st October last, in DeLima Street, by cutting her throat with a knife and inflicting upon her about a dozen wounds. Mr. Dastur, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were these. The accused was living in Carpenter Street at Mazagon, while Gyabai, woman, lived in the room of a house close by. On the 19th October last, the accused proposed to Gyabai that she should go with him to his village. She refused the proposal. The same day accused went to the bazar and bought a knife. On the 21st October, Gyabai had gone to the house of a relative with her sister Anusa. Accused went to the place, and on being informed that Gyabai was indisposed, he told her to come to his room, where he would give her some medicine. Gyabai went to his room with her sister. The latter was told by accused to go away. When Gyabai was in his room he made the same proposal to her, to go with him to his native country, which she again refused. The accused thereupon closed the door of the room, gagged the woman's mouth, and cut her throat with the knife which he had bought two days previously. He inflicted upon her a number of other wounds. When the door of the room was opened Gyabai was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, quite unconscious, her intestines protruding. She was taken to hospital in a precarious state. The hospital authorities considered her case a serious one, and she was kept in hospital for twenty-six days. She was yet very feeble, unable to sit up without support.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of attempt to murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His Lordship accepted the verdict, and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

A CASE OF CHEATING.

Jaikissondas Sittaram was charged with cheating one Hurrilal Ganesh, and thereby inducing the delivery of six bags of sugar, of the value Rs. 125. Mr. Oliver appeared for the prosecution.

On the 1st September last, the accused went to the shop of the complainant, a sugar merchant, and saying he was the broker of one Chothumul, who had authorised him to buy sugar, he selected six bags of sugar. The complainant made on entry in his book, which the accused signed and took away the bags in a cart. The cart drove, as directed, towards the Jamsetji Hospital. Near the Phool Gully, the driver was arrested for driving on the wrong side of the road, and the cart was taken to the Pydhoni Police Station. While the driver was called up and being examined upstairs, the accused, who came there, hired another cart, put the bags in it, and the cart was driven away under the accused's directions. Some days later, the complainant received information and had the accused arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship told the accused he was an extremely fortunate man; he had been ten times in jail and had a sentence of five years' improvement. He was now discharged.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

SUIT ON PRO. NOTES.

Heavy Interest.

In the High Court yesterday their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case under the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction, in which one Sela Dhulaji Marwadi sued the defendant Babaji Gena Mankekar for the recovery of Rs. 235 due under two Promissory Notes. The application was made to their Lordships under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts' Act by the applicant, who is the original plaintiff. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the opponent, the original defendant. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana. This was a suit to recover money on two promissory notes purporting to have been passed by the defendant's deceased brother, G. N. Mankar, for Rs. 99 and 39 respectively. Plaintiff merely sought a decree against the separate property left by his debtor. The defendant pleaded that he did not know of the Pro-notes sued on were passed by his deceased brother, and that he believed they were not actually passed by his brother, because the name of the executant had not been correctly given in them.

The Pro-notes sued on stipulated for the payment of interest at 75 per cent. per annum and the plaintiff has claimed interest at the same rate. Among the issues raised by the Subordinate Judge, one was whether the stipulated rate of interest was not penal, and if so, whether it should not be relieved against. And if that question was answered in the affirmative, at what rate should interest be awarded to the plaintiff? On examination of the evidence in this case, the Sub-Judge found that the promissory notes sued on were proved to have been executed by the defendant's deceased brother, but with regard to the interest of 75 per cent, he found that the rate was penal and should be relieved against. He therefore reduced the rate of interest, on the authority of the decisions reported in 6 Bombay H. C. R. 7 and 8 and Bombay 382, and remarked that the principle underlying those decisions was that a rate which stipulated for the payment of interest at 75 per cent. was penal and must be relieved against. He therefore gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 149 and costs in proportion to that amount against the separate estate of the deceased Mankar in the hands of the defendant. Against this decision, an application was made to the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in this case, observed that no evidence was given as to whether defendant raised any objection to the high rate of interest; but the Sub-Judge raised an issue and disallowed the interest. The usury laws direct that Courts shall decree interest according to the rate agreed upon between the parties, unless undue influence or pressure is brought to bear upon them, in which case the Courts were empowered to set aside the agreement. As no such cases were brought in evidence, their Lordships held that the Subordinate Judge had no power to disallow the rate agreed upon between the parties. A decree was therefore passed for the amount due on the pro-notes, together with interest at 75 per cent. per annum until the date of this judgment, and from this date at the rate of 6 per cent.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

JUDGMENT in the Parsi Punchayet Trusts case will be delivered in the Bombay High Court, on Friday, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who presided at the hearing of this protracted litigation. The main questions in the case are the validity or otherwise of the constitution of the Trust Board, and the advisability or otherwise of admitting Zoroastrians, who are not Parsis, into the Parsi fire-temples and the advantages and benefit of the Trust Funds. The case was heard before a special Bench of two Judges in order to lessen the chances of an appeal in the Bombay Court.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SPECULATION IN RANGOON RICE.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. N. W. Kemp the Chief Judge has disposed of the case in which Nursey Tejsey and others sued Pranjiwandas Gangaram and another to recover Rs. 1,954, being the amount due on settlement contracts for the sale and purchase of Rangoon halwa rice. Messrs. K. B. Sethna and Lakhamsey Meihseri, Pleaders, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader, was for the first, and Mr. S. F. Bilimoria, Pleader, for the second defendant.

The defences raised were that the two defendants were not joint in business as alleged by the plaintiffs and that the first defendant had not authorised the second defendant to enter into the contracts. It was further contended that the contracts if any, were wagering contracts. The second defendant also contended that he had not executed one of the contracts in suit.

His Honour in disposing of the case said that on the evidence he was not prepared to hold that the contract was signed by the second defendant. As to the plea of wager, it appeared that the plaintiffs had no godown for storing rice and that though in their course of dealings they entered into forward contracts for large quantities of Rangoon halwa rice, they had taken delivery of a very small portion only. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that as the second defendant had in the course of his dealings received delivery orders and passed them on to other persons, it should be held that his intention was to give and take delivery. The Court held that the passing of the delivery orders was no evidence of an intention to give or take delivery. That being so, His Honour held that the contracts in question were entered into only with the intention of receiving or paying differences, and were therefore wagers. The Court further held that the first defendant was joint with the second. The suit was dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

ARAB THIEVES.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Wahab bin Syed-Abbas bin Syed, Abdul Majid Joher, Yusuf bin Meer and Hussein bin Mahomed, all Arabs, with theft at four different places of piece-goods of the value of Rs. 500.

The accused, on the pretext of making purchases, used to visit different shops and finding the shopkeepers engaged lift whatever they could lay their hands on. His Worship convicted all the accused.

The first accused was sentenced to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment, to receive fifteen stripes and to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of two years. The second, third and the fourth were ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five, nine and three months' respectively. The third was further ordered to receive fifteen stripes. The fifth accused wes sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, to receive fifteen stripes and to report himself to the police for three years.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Elphinstone Bioscope.

THE public of Bombay must feel themselves placed under a deep obligation to Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann for the variety of entertainments which he has already provided for their delectation during the season, the latest of which is the splendid Elphinstone Bioscope, now being exhibited to crowded houses at the Hippodrome. The services of Mr. Hyland, of Messrs Pathe Freres, have been secured for the better manipulation of this excellent Bioscope, so that the pictures cast on the screen are as perfect as possible and the irritation caused to the eyes at some of the exhibitions in this City, by the constant flickering, is reduced to the lowest possible minimum. The living pictures exhibited last night will indeed be hard to beat for variety, and some of the scenes were both interesting and grand; the chief among these are the Franco-British Exhibition held this year in London, in which capital views of the entrance and courtyard, the scenic railway, the haunted staircase and a boating trip to the Cascade are shown, and in the historical procession of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the grouping of the Cavalry in their full dress uniform, the exhibition of the Flags and the Cortege comprising the Emperor and his staff and retinue, are seen to great advantage. The other living pictures, included a touching scene entitled "The false coin" and a very comic picture, "At the select hotel." "The Dieppe Circuit of 1908" was also much appreciated, the several accidents being so realistic that many of the audience rose to their feet as if in sympathy with the unfortunate occupants of the motor-cars.

These pictures will be shown again this evening for the last time, and all who have not had the opportunity of seeing this show, should do so.

The Management are arranging for a change of programme to-morrow, when the Stadium sports recently opened by the King-Emperor, at which the Royal family and the Nawab of Nepal were present, performing birds and other interesting and amusing pictures will be shown for the first time.

This Bioscope is really well worth a visit and as it will be exhibited for a short season, the earliest opportunity should be embraced by all who desire to witness a really good show. The first session each evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, is most suitable for the younger folk, and we are confident that the children will find in these pictures a great deal to interest and amuse them. The prices of admission, as given in our advertisement columns, are within the reach of all, so that from every standpoint, whether of excellence or economy, there is everything in the exhibition of the Elphinstone Bioscope at Mr. Bandmann's Hippodrome to recommend it to every class in Bombay.

ANOTHER EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents have done well to bring to the notice of the University authorities the vagaries of Native examiners appointed to test the English knowledge of the Matriculation candidates. Your correspondent, Mr. Lalcaca, in last Saturday's issue of your paper, justly observed that when Native Graduates are appointed examiners in the English papers of the Matriculation Examination they become flushed with pride and regard themselves great English scholars; and one cannot help sympathising with him in bewailing the departure from the good old practice of never appointing Native Graduates as examiners in the English paper. It was an unwritten law of the University and all fair-minded men admit that the University has committed a serious blunder in departing from it. Unfortunately, this is not the only unwritten but wholesome law from which the University has made a departure within recent years. Another equally wholesome law has been violated for the last three years without regard to the opinions and sentiments of those concerned. I refer to the standing rule of the University not to appoint managers and proprietors of schools examiners at the Matriculation Examinations. The University authorities seemed to have taken into their consideration the human weakness of being partial to one's own pupils. This is only too natural, however fair-minded an examiner may be, and it is indeed sad to see this eminently sensible rule set aside in the most cavalier manner. Mr. C. M. Cursetji has been appointed one of the examiners in the English paper at the Matriculation Examination for the last three or four years although it is well-known to the University that he is the Manager of the Alexandra Girls' School. I have nothing to say against Mr. C. M. Cursetji personally. He may be a very estimable man. What I object to is the principle involved in the appointment of Mr. Cursetji as an examiner at the Matriculation, his connection with a local school being well-known. It would be well if the University authorities were to resuscitate some of its wholesome rules which have become dead letters.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

THE following are among the awards upon the recent Michaelmas examinations of the Council of Legal Education. L.I. means Lincoln's Inn, I.T. Inner Temple, M.T. Middle Temple, and G.I. Gray's Inn:—

Roman Law.—The following students passed in Roman Law:—Class I.—Muthiah David Devadoss, I.T.

Class II.—Edward Ba Din, M.T.; Sohrab Rustomji Davar and Hemantakumar Ghose, G.I.; Meherban Hormasjee Hakim, M.T.; Grama Kashinranga Char Narayan, L.I.

Class III.—Mukhtar Ahmed, G.I.; On Ba, M.T. Jnandabhiram Borooah, G.I.; Maung Hla Shwe, M.T.; Mohammad Ali Khan, L.I.; Shankar Lal, John Joseph Mifsud, and Pyare Lal Misra, G.I.; Nangendra Nath Mukerjee, Gokul Chand Narang, and Hao Feng Pan, L.I.; Kakad Narayana Gopal Pillai, M.T.; Maung Po Han, L.I.; Mukand Lal Puri, M.T.; Dhanpat Ram and Banyamaeen Muttuswamy Ramanathan, G.I.; Mohammed Abdur Rashid and Syed Raziuddin, M.T.; Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Ashutosh Sen, Chatarbhuj Sreekishen, and Mohammad Tofail, G.I.: Aung Tun, M.T. Examined, 137; passed, 98. Five candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Easter Examination 1909.

Constitutional Law and Legal History.—The following students passed in Constitutional Law, (English and Colonial) and Legal History:—

Class II.—Ardesar Hormasji Wadia, M.T.

Class III.—Syed Wasiuddin Ahmad, M.T.; Varaganeri Venkatesa Subramaina Aiyar, L.I.; Jnanadabhiram Boroosh, G.I.; Udharam Bherumal Chandiramani, L.I.; Chit Hla, M.T.; Sohrab Rustomji Davar, G.I.; Muthiah David Devadoss, I.T.; Maung Hla Pe, L.I.; Amolakram Hoon, Mahomedally Tyebjee Kaderbhoy and Mul Chand Kapur, G.I.; Imdadali Imamally Kazi, L.I.; Mohamed Din Malak, G.I.; Ardeshir Maneckji Masani, Parashuram Gopal Masurekar, and Hormusjee Munchershaw Mehta, M.T.; Pyare Lal Misra, G.I.; Meghnad Mitter, Prithiraj Mitter, and Ebrahim Hashim Moosajee, M.T.; Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, Ratilal Ghelabhai Munsif, and Maung Mya-u, L.I.; Gokul Chand Narang and Galappatti Kankanange William Perera, L.I.; Ram Bahadur Pershad, M.T.: Vaman Vishun Phadke, G.I.; Kalarakhal Govinda Gopala Pillai, M.T.; Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, L.I.; Pindi Das Sabherwal, Indu Bhushan Sen, Keshari Prasad Sinha, Hormasjee Ardesir Vakil, M.T.; and Mohamed Yakub, M.T. The special prize of 50. for the best examination in Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History was not awarded. Examined, 167; passed, 107. One candidate was ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Easter Examination, 1909, and three candidates not until the Trinity Examination, 1909.

Criminal Law and Procedure.—The following students passed in Criminal Law and Procedure:—

Class II.—Mysore Rangiengar Narasinha Aiyangar. L.I.; Basanta Kumar Das. M.T.; Syed Zafer Mehdi, G.I.; Meghnad Mitter, M.T.; Gokul Chand Narang and Maung Po Han, L.I.; Narendra Nath Sen, G.I.; Krishna Lakshman Sheorey, L.I.; Jatindra Nath Sinha, I.T.

Class III.—Mohiddin Khan Azad. L.I.; Sham Bahadur, Maung Ba Thein, and Ba Thit, M.T.; Jal Khurshedji Ruttonji Bomanji, G.I.; Udharam Bherumal Chandiramany, L.I.; Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, G.I.; Chit Hla, M.T.; Shivcharan Das, G.I.; Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass. L.I.; Choudhari Mujtaba Hosain, G.I.; Mirza Mahammed Shakir Hussain, M.T.; Mohamed Islamullah Khan and Mohomed Yahya Khwaja, L.I.; Hart Krishna Lal, G.I.; Manohar Lal and Maung Lai L.I.; Mohamed Din Malak, G.I.; Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, L.I.; Mangharam Gurndmamal Mukhi, M.T.; Mallampally Narasimham, G.I.; Kalarakhal Govinda Gopala Pillai, Lawrence Pillay, and Vanga Jagannadha Row, M.T.; Brahma Sahay, L.I.; Saw Hla Prue, M.T.; Nosser Fardoonji Seervai and Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, G.I.; Heney Conrad Norburt, Hrrnath Sinha, I.T.; Keshari Prasad Sinha, M.T.; Nathu Ram Tanan, G.I: Moung Tha Din, M.T.; William Maung Po Thit, L.I.; Mom Chow Thong-Chuer, I.T.; Ratna Somanathan Vythilinga; M.T.; The special prize of £50. for the best examination in Criminal Law and Procedure is awarded to Edgar Leonard Shoetensack, Middle Temple. Mr. Penk would have been recommended for the prize had he not been disqualified by age. Examined 164; passed 129. One candidate was ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Easter Examination 1909.

Real Property and Conveyancing.—The following students passed in Real Property and Conveyancing—

Class II.—Hsin Kwei Lin, L.I.

Class III.—Ali-Uddin Ahmad, M.T.; Bhobendra Nath Bose and Udharam Bherumal Chandiramani, L.I.; Basanta Kumar Das and Sorabjee Manekjee, M.T.; Nai Chitr, G.I.; Kanwar Narain, Madhav Shankar Rao Pandit, and Galappatti Kankanange Willam Perera. L.I.; Mukand Lal Puri, M.T.; Jatindra Nath Sinha, Nanjangud Subbarao, Subarao and Mom Chow Thong-Chuer, I.T.; Mohamed-Yakub M.T. Examined, 110; passed, 84. Four candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Easter Examination, 1909.

Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.—The following students passed in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law:—

Class II.—Shrikishna Gunaji Velinker, L.I.

Class III.—Jal Khurshedji Ruttonji Bomanji, G.I.; Muthiah David Devadoos, I.T.; Ardeshir Pherozshah Mehta, L.I. Meghnad Mitter, M.T. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, L.I.; Mohindin Mahomed Narma, G.I.; Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, L.I.; Keshari Prasad Sinha, M.T.; Nathu Ram Tanan and Mohammad Tofail, G.I. Examined, 54: passed, 13.

Final Examination.—Class I.—Chuay Boon, G.I. certificate of honour.

Class II.—Badrul Islam Alikhan, G.I.; Dhirarjal Dayabhai Nanavati, L.I.; Sarat Sasi Mallik, G.I.; Charles Cyril Gejrahty and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar. M.T.

Class III. (in alphabetical order).—Mahomed Shakir Ali, L.I.: Maung Bah Sain, M.T.; Mulraj Buxi, M.T.; Krishna Raghunath Chandorkar, Rajendra Narayan Chaudhri, Govind Vinayek Deshmukh, and Ibn-I-Ahmad. L.I., and Cawasjee Burjorjee Jassawalla, M.T., Mobindin Mohomed Narma, G.I. Examined, 101; passed, 69. Two candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Trinity Examination, 1909.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 24.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

917-08	Payne and Co Haji Ismail Hassam vs The Gresham Life Ass Coy, Ld, Craigie L and G.
6-07	S K Tyabji Mahomedbhoy alias Mahomed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.

Short Cause.

781-08	Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framvz Jamsetji Aga and others M B Chothia. (Short cause.)

Long Causes.

119-07	J G Billimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
278-08	Bhaishunker K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchund Abirchund Daga vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Payne and Co.
629-06	K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others Pirosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinshaw and D, and Sorabji and J
673-08	J R and D Hirabai widow vs Gokulbai widow Bhaishunker K and G
715-08	P N Billimoria Hassam Haji Sumar vs Bai Saraswatibai widow and others Smetham B and Co
32 07	Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08	Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.
765-05	Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08	Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.
423-06	Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.
338-07	Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07	Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.
5-08	S J Jindah Bins Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.
578-08	Mulla and M Keshauji Deakaran vs Harbaksh Mirchilal and others Raghavaye B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

249-08	Bhaisanker K and G Purunchand Tulsiram vs R D Sethna Khunderao L and M.
326-08	Mehta and D Muledina Haji Allarakhia vs Oosman Haji Mahomed C P D Cunha.
520-08	Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Rai Bahadur Seth Shobhagmal Dhudha and others.
544-08	Craigie L and C Walter P Alterborough vs Major E L Wright.
667-08	Kanga and Patel Henry Milton Cook vs Mancherji K Hiramaneck K D Shroff.
725-08	Nanu H and Co Mahomed R Abdool Bari vs Allabux Bafati and another.
730-08	Wadia G and Co Damoder Ramji and another vs Kesharbai widow and others P N Billimoria.
759-08	Captain and V Thakar Nathu Bhavanji vs Shivraj Bhara and others.
793-08	Bhaisakar K and G Durgaparsad Purbhudas and another vs Soni Devraj Meteamram S J Juddah.
824-08	Dinsha and D Dhavraj Panalal vs Ramchandra Tukaramset.
832-08	Chitnis M and M Vellavahu widow vs Messrs Hussanalli Mulla Akbaralli Jehangir and S.
846-08	Kanga and P Sorabji Nowroji and others vs Dongersey Dayal and orders.
847-08	S A Tyabji Abdool Vahed Cammberally and orders vs Dhondibai Panduji and others.
854-08	Unwalla and P Thakur Vasanji Nuranji Bhimji vs Doongersey Dayal and others.
861-08	J Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.
868-08	Hiralal and Co Messrs Vishnu Balal and Co The firm vs Fulla Sadanan Mayar and others.

Undefendend new long causes.

791-08	Pestonji R K C Firoz Khershedji Sethna and others vs The Hope Mills Co Ld.

For Judgment.

728-08	M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08	Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
397-08	Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For postponement.
634-07	Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07	Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08	Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08	Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08	Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07	Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08	Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08	Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06	Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07	Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07.	Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08	Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07	Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08	T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07	Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.
176-05	In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493 05	Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After Session at 12-30.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

607-08	Edgelow G W and Co The Globe Mafg Co, Ltd vs Gopaldas Nagardas Captain and V.

Long Causes.

77-07	M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co part heard 15-10-08.
334-08	Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premaokdas and others vs Piarilal Jegonath and others Tyabji D and C part heard 21-9 08.
271-07	Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Kanga and P.
561-06	Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.
192-08	Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.
322-08	Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.
106-08	Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06	Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co for postponement.
622-06	Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
582-07	Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhanrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.
298-07	Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.
422-07	Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08	Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08	Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07	Ragh R. I. N. Hirji Lilakhar and others vs. Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao L and M.
701-06	Munsookhlal J and H Mangaldas, Purbhudas and others vs Gopaldas Lakhmidas and others Matubhoy G M Mulj I N Jehangir and S.
151-07	Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others H A Ghandy.
51-08	Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Prothonotary.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

16-08	In person Bai Deokibai widow vs Shamshoo Madhoo and others.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1908.

CONGRESS PROSPECTS.

WHEN there seemed every prospect of a harmless session of the Congress at Madras and the leaders of both parties appeared to have got fairly into line, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath addressed a letter to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, asking for his views in regard to the so-called compromise proposals. Sir Pherozeshah has replied, in a letter published yesterday, which, if his following is as strong as is imagined, will prevent the Bombay Moderates joining hands with the Extremists, or for the matter of that with those who desire to heal up the wounds caused by the pertinacity of the mob which broke last year's session at Surat.. Sir Pherozeshah will have none of them, but his reasons are, to say the least, remarkable. "Let each consistent body of views and principles have its own Congress in an honest and straightforward way," says he, "and let God, *i. e.*, truth and wisdom, judge between us all." Very pretty, but eminently impracticable, that is, of course, if it is to be regarded as a National Congress. It would be just as wise and just as practicable and as useful for the leaders of the Conservative Party in England to say to the Liberals: "Let each body of views and principles have its own Parliament and leave the decision to the King." If the Congress is to be of any use at all it must afford a means for the ventilatien of views of all shades and of all classes, the views of the landowner and the ryot, the capitalist and the labourer equally with those of the Europe-returned barrister and the loquacious pleader, who hitherto have had a practical monopoly of the time of the sessions and whose resolutions have been forwarded to Government as embodying the opinions of the assembly called the Congress. But that is apparently not what is wanted. The split in the Congress was inevitable; as with big, so with little bodies of men—*quot homines, tot sententiæ.* How could it be expected that through the long years men would sit quietly to have their views formulated for them, the very subjects on which they might express opinions chosen for them and even the men who might speak separated from those who might not—even as the sheep are divided from the goats?

If the Congress is again to be merely what it was, we can understand the feeling of the Moderates that it is absolutely essential that the unwritten law on which the organisation was based—that it was to be a legal and constitutional movement carried on by an organisation which loyally accepted British rule—should now be "put in express words, at once clear and unambiguous, unassailable by any such dialectical chicanery as was illustrated in the last Congress on the Boycott resolution when words agreed to as meaning one thing were attempted to be explained into another and very different thing." What a Frankenstein the founders of the Congress raised to be sure and how it now seeks to devour them! Of what use is it endeavouring to lay down articles of faith for those "who now raise all sorts of technical and petty objections to the subscription of the constitutional creed?" Unity among Indians, that is the only hope of their independence, we thought. No such unity exists and there is very little prospect that it ever will. Congress people vainly imagined that it would have its birth in their organisation, yet here we have one of its founders decrying "the mawkish sentimentality in the passionate appeal for union at all cost." We agree. Union in the Congress is altogether undesirable; that is why—if there is still to be a Congress—we would prefer it to be a gathering at which all colours of opinion can be expressed, so that the sensible, practical men may point out to those who have not their intellectual gifts where they are wrong and how utterly absurd and undesirable of attainment are some of their aspirations.

But against this idea the Moderates, or some of them, are arrayed in full strength. They want to express their own views and to promulgate their own convictions. They want a Congress of their own and they want—these Conservatives—to keep the old-established institution to themseves. Of course the simplest thing would be for the Extremists to start a Congress of their own, as Sir Pherozeshah suggests. But they are not ignorant of the fact that the proceedings would come under the provisions of the seditious meetings regulations whilst, by the presence of a representative leavening of Moderates the situation would be saved. But the Moderates must not forget that they would be classed with their associates, as indeed they are now by Mr. Rees, who states, in his "Real India." that both Moderates and Extremists are hostile to British rule in India. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in his letter, observes that "to jumble them up in one body confuses the real understanding of the extent to which opinion really tends, in one direction or another." He considers it desirable that persons holding nearly the same opinions and principles should organise themselves into bodies where they can expend them and lay them before the public in a clear and consistent form. Even if the Presidency Association has ceased to be useful in this direction and the opinions of its members cannot be adequately voiced in that body there is sufficient reason establishing a constitutional organisation for the expounding of moderate views. And, as it seems to us, for leaving the Congress to the Extremists that they may be dealt with according to their deserts. As a true means of expressing opinions the Congress is likely to be less useful than it was, especially if the split is to continue. Speeches and resolutions were cut and dried. It was never an actual conference. Opinions were never publicly exchanged. Why call it by a misnomer? Loyalists must quit it, for the Congress is doomed as a representative institution and the sooner true and honest Moderates wash their hands off it the better. It never answered its purpose—and it never will.

A "MIRROR OF KINGS."

DR. MOSES GASTER, the well-known Hebrew Scholar and Orientalist, calls attention, in the new number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, to a very curious work attributed to Aristotle which was famous in the Middle Ages, but is not cared for much now, and in doing so discloses an interesting and fascinating chapter in the literary history and civilization of the Middle Ages. It is well known that of all philosophers Aristotle enjoyed the greatest celebrity in the Middle Ages and that the Arabs had great reverence for him and translated into their own language most of his works. It was from these translations by Arab scholars like Avereoes and Avicenna that medieval Europe knew Aristotle and not from his original Greek writings as Greek was not known before the fall of Constantinople in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Greek original of this curious work of Aristotle is not extant new, but only its Arabic translation. From this Arabic it was translated, again like many other of his works, into Latin; and this along with a Hebrew translation is also extinct, and has been translated and even versified into several languages including our own. The poet Gower, a contemporary of Chaucer, has embodied a portion of this work into one of his poems.This work was very popular because it professed to give the choice wisdom of the Greek philosopher concerning the art of ruling and statecraft. Alexander the Great was Aristotle's pupil, and his great success in ruling various nations was attributed to the teaching and prudent counsel of his great master. This teaching was supposed to be embodied in this treatise of Aristotle, which obtained the name "Secretum Secretorum." It claimed to be the quintessence of political wisdom and statecraft: the last word on the rule of body and mind, the treasure house of occult knowledge, the deepest mystery in the conduct of man. No wonder that this work contributed much more to the reputation of Aristotle than any of his other writings and enjoyed "a far greater popularity than any popular book of the Middle Ages."

It is very comprehensive: it contains directions about governing the people, selecting councillors and advisers, arranging battles, managing finances, selecting trusty messengers to conduct safely and satisfactorily all diplomatic negotiations, choosing administrators fit to look after the affairs of State, and judging men's aptitudes from their outward appearance. Such a book was well calculated to catch the fancy not only of rulers but also the people, who would hold it up as a "Mirror of Kings," as an ideal for their rulers to follow. About the Aristotelian authorship of this work, it may be unhesitatingly said,that that great philosopher has not much to do with it. Dr. Gaster has very ingeniously shown that it is a compilation of several smaller treatises written at different times and of various authorship, grouped round the central portion which contains the directions for the ruler. These smaller treatises treat of physiognomy, hygiene, alchemy, astrology and similar subjects and are very likely later accretions. Even the central treatise, this "Mirror of Kings" proper, is not Aristotelian. According to Dr.Gaster there was a whole literature of such "Mirrors" or instructions to kings in the first centuries of our era, and among the writers we find, Agapetos the teacher of Justinian, and others. To this large literature the "secretum" attributed to Aristotle belonged. That great philosopher was a symbol for the best political wisdom in those ages, and it is not to be wondered at that the best work on political wisdom and statecraft should have passed under his name and auspices. Its popularity has long since passed away and none but express students now care for it. Yet it is worth reading even now, and Dr. Gaster's promised English rendering of its Hebrew translation will be awaited with interest, as it will lay before us a work which "retained its popularity for centuries and exercised a lasting influence on European civilization."

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

STRANGE the religious advisers of the Shah of Persia did not discover a long time ago that the establishment of a Parliament is in conflict with the laws of Islam, but the information will be received with mixed feelings by his co-religionists in Turkey and in Egypt as well as in certain quarters of India. It is only two years since the Shah, admitting the need for reform, granted a Constitation and a National Consultative Council was formed. During the following year, however, internal disorder, the result of political agitation, began. The Premier was assassinated and the state of Persia became less satisfactory than before. Then, thirteen months ago the Shah signed a new Constitution, limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority and granting liberty of conscience of the person, of education, of the press, of association and of speech. But His Majesty was not slow to discover that his subjects were not fit to exercise the privileges he had granted and the rescission, of which Reuter tells us to-day, was a foregone conclusion.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

AFTER years of strife and tinkering with Bills the Government seems at last to have come to a rational conclusion regarding the reform of elementary education in England. Denominationalism is to be tolerated, if not encouraged, that any, denominational body which likes to provide a teacher may do so. Religious instruction, free of any sectarian bias, would have been better, but the churches which provide schools could hardly be expected to hand over their premises or their pupils to those they consider schismatics. The compromise which has been effected speaks well for the board-mindedness of the churches which have given way. At the same time their action doubtless saved the Church of England from disestablishment—for some time to come at all events. For, had no compromise been arrived at Government would certainly have set to work on that long suspended effort.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette." with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

JUSTICES DAVAR AND BEAMAN have signified their intention of delivering judgment in the Parsi Panchayat case on Friday next.

THE Board of Scientific Advice meets in Calcutta on the 21st December, Mr. Carlyle presiding.

IT IS understood that the hire paid by Railways to the Government of India, for the use of the telegraph lines, is to be reduced to Rs. 2 per mile, the present rate being Rs. 2-3-0.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st October shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 248,932 maunds and Rs. 49,274 in the earnings.

H. E. LADY LAWLEY's departure from Government House, Madras, to Guindy, has been postponed.

THE Railway Board has sanctioned a survey by the South Indian Railway of a line from Erode to Nanjungode in Mysore with a branch from Satyamangalam to Mettapollium.

AT the election of a guardian for the parish of Broughton, Huntingdonshire, twenty votes each were secured by the vicar and a farmer. They decided te toss for the post, and the vicar won.

FROM the "Bingville Bugle" (U.S.A.); "Until further notice we will accept stovewood in exchange for back subscriptions. Come on with your wood. It would be a good thing for you and it would be a good thing for us to take advantage of this wood offer."

MR. R. G. LAWLEY, who recently went on a shooting trip to the Nilambur forests, had good sport, shooting a tiger and a bison. On his return he contracted a severe attack of fever, but we are glad to report that he is now on the fair way to recovery.

THE whole of the Japanese Field Artillery has now been re-armed with the 1907 pattern quick-firing gun, and the manufacture of reserve "materiel" is being proceeded with. The issue of new rifles to the infantry will probably be completed by the end of the present year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A SHIPPING DISAPPOINTMENT.

Lancashire and Nottingham.

WALL STREET'S RECOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

SHAREHOLDERS in Cammell Laird and Co. will hear with regret of the partial loss to that company of the substantial order of the overhaul and repair of the giant Cunarder Mauretania. The new graving dock built by the Company on their Tranmere Bay estate, Birkenhead, was regarded as specially fitted for the accommodation of the largest vessels afloat. Unfortunately, it seems the peculiar set of the tides near the dock entrance makes the berthing of a ship like the Mauretania a difficult matter, and the liner has now been laid up in the Mersey Board's Canada dock, at the opposite side of the river, and the work required will be done jointly by Cammell Laird and Messrs. H. and C. Grayson. There are prospects, however, of a very busy winter at Cammell Laird's yards at Brikenhead, for in addition to the three destroyers from the Admiralty the Company have received an order for nine river tugs for the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway. They are also, it is stated on good authority, being now approached by the Chilian Government with a view to the building of several torpedo boats. All of which will be distinctly good news to shareholders.

LANCASHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM.

So far the dispute in the Lancashire cotton trade has not seriously affected the lace industry of Nottingham and district. Manufacturers had fairly good stocks to work upon when the cotton mills stopped, and these have lasted longer than would have been the case in ordinary circumstances owing to the depression in the lace trade. Business in plain nets is brisk, in curtains moderate, and in "levers" very bad. About 35 per cent. of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lacemakers are now on short time or are out of work altogether. In many cases members of the Amalgamation have exhausted their six months' trade-union out-of-work pay. About 6 per cent. of the members are now receiving union benefit, whilst nearly one-third of the 3,000 members are only partially employed—working from one to two and three days per week. This, of course, has helped the manufacturers to make their stocks of yarn last over a long period. On the other hand, serious consequences are feared if the Lancashire lock-out continues. Some manufacturers are doubtful about entering into future contracts while the state of the yarn market is so uncertain; others assert that there would be no difficulty in securing the required yarn from abroad. These, however, are among the manufacturers engaged in the production of high-class lace goods, in which the cost or quantity of yarn is not a very serious item. One manufacturer suggests that it would be very interesting to have a clear statement showing to what extent fashion creates high prices for lace as compared with the yarn and labour put into it. The yarn at any rate would, he says, be the least important factor.

AMERICAN "NET EARNINGS."

The Grand Trunk has given the markets a surprise this week in the way of savings in expenditure. But it is nothing to the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific in the American group. Up went the net earnings for September to a prodigious extent. What does it mean? say the amazed and jubilant markets. We'l, mere figures never did count for much with some of the more speculative American railroads. Their overlords were never particularly trammelled by rule of thumb. In time of prosperity we see enormous surpluses, and can show gaily enough that this or that road can pay 10 per cent. on its Common stock. It never is paid, as a matter of fact. The truth is that if you juggle with charges for maintenance and upkeep, you can do almost what you please with railroad figures. That is why our good old British thick-headed unimaginative system comes out at all events nearer to expectations. As regards the Grand Trunk,to which reference is made above, we are not including that system in these sweeping comments. The market thinks that in the case of the Grand Trunk there have been some genuine economies.

THE RUBBER OUTLOOK.

Dealing with the rubber situation in the early part of the year we pointed out that the exceptionally low price to which rubber had fallen was largely due to the American financial crisis,consumers in the States being unable to pay for rubber ordered at Para and Manaos, with the result that the surplus supplies had to be thrown on the London market for anything they would fetch. We showed then that as soon as surplus stocks were absorbed there would probably be an appreciable recovery, and our propehcy has proved true in every way. In March last the price touched the lowest point for over sixteen years—viz., 2s. 9d. per lb. Yesterday fine rubber for January delivery sold at just over five shillings, and good authorities expect it to go higher yet in view of the extremely low level to which stocks in the United States have been allowed to fall. We notice from Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton's latest circular that whereas American stocks were valued at £62,698 on August 31, 1907, on the same date this year they were valued at only £1,842. In view of the trade recovery in the States for which we are all looking, it is not unreasonable to assume that the price will continue on the up grade, temporarily at any rate.

WALL STREET'S RECOVERY.

Reviewing the recovery of the American stock markets from the effects of the financial panic, Mr. Henry Clews reminds us that it is now a year since the panic was at its height. Considering the wide ramifications of that disaster and the enormous amount of liquidation entailed by it, the subsequent recovery has been remarkable. "In no previous panic, of anything like such severity, has recuperation been so rapid or so complete. Already security values are back upon practically the same level as before the panic, and this after large losses in earnings and frequent reductions in dividends. Much of this recovery in securities from post panic prices was, of course, due to the glut of idle money at exceptionally low rates of interest, which made good stocks and bonds look exceedingly cheap. In consequence, shrewd investors bought freely, and the big speculators with their easy control of the money market were enabled to manipulate prices freely and secure large profits on the securities they bough to stay the panic. For the courage displayed in the time of distress the rich men who took the brunt of the shock in October last have reaped handsome reward, which no one who thoroughly appreciates the crisis begrudges. Yet the fact remains that one of the most important elements in the rapid recovery of 1908 was the extraordinary abundance of cheap money, which not only stimulated a speculative recovery but saved many good concerns from going under that otherwise would have been obliged to liquidate At the same time cheap money was only one factor; another, of still greater consequence, is the unbounded prosperity of the American farmer. Last
our agricultural products were valued at less th
dol. 7,500,000,000. This year they will reach fu
dol.8,000,000,000, or more than dol. 500,000,000
excess of last year.This explains the optimism wh
one begins to encounter as soon as he passes
Allegheníes, and which seems to know no boun
when the rich prairie States of the West are reach
Western bankers and merchants are all enthusias
concerning their business future, especially after t
election; and the only notes of pessimism to be hea
come from the great cities where the depression
industry which arose from the financial crisis
most seen and felt."

COLONIAL WOOL.

An examination of the present position of t
colonial wool trade does not support the view th
supplies will bear down prices during the next fe
months. Not many months ago more than 120,00
bales had to be carried over from one series o
London auctions to another. Gradually this larg
a rry-over has been reduced until now it stands a
less than 40,000 bales, a quantity which can b
sold in three or four days. The judicious an
skilful manner with which the importers and broker
dealt with a very difficult situation has been described in certain quarters as "juggling with supplies," and yet no one has more cause to be grateful for the result than that section of the trade at Bradford which imported Australian wool on such an enormous scale at ridiculously high prices last year. These men lost heavily as it was, but if the market had not been steadied by the careful management of those responsible in London the losses must have been far heavier than they were. In spite of a greatly reduced consumption, stocks in the hands of dealers, top-makers, spinners, and manufacturers are said to be less than normal, which is a surprising and important factor not to be overlooked taking an all-round view of the position. should it be forgotten that the direct takings of the United States and Japan from Australia last season were less by over 100,000 bales than during the wool-year 1906-7. The home and Continental sections of the trade have had to absorb the extra quantity. With the present low prices for all classes of wool and the undoubted indications of improvement in our own woollen and worsted industries and those of the United States of America, there are fair grounds for expecting at least firm prices for some time to come.

THE SWISS COLOUR COMBINATION.

There have been rumours for some time respecting amalgamation negotiations between some of the Swiss coal-tar colour manufacturers, and therefore the definite announcement of the combination between the Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, and the Basle Chemical Works is not altogether a surprise. It is believed that by this step the two companies will be better able to meet German competition, and it is possible also that the advantage of working together in manufacturing their patented products in England has had some influence. The Society of Chemical Industry was formed in 1885 to take over the business of Bindschedler, Busch, and Co. It is the only Swiss firm which has ever manufactured alizarine on a commercial scale, but for some reason it ceased to do so early in 1886. At present about 600 work-people and between 30 and 40 chemists are employed. The capital is 4 1-2 million francs. The Basle Chemical Works was formed in 1893, and has a capital of three million francs. There are at present seven manufacturers of coal-tar colours in Switzerland,employing altogether about 1,600 hands. Only 6 per cent. of the production is consumed in the home market, England being one of the best customers.

COTTON IN AMERICA.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, writing on October 23, say that after the Presidential election cotton spinners in America expect a large increase in orders. That trade conditions have seen their worst is considered indisputable, and this general hopefulness lends itself to the appreciation of cotton market values. The sales of print cloth at Fall River for December and January delivery are said to have exceeded 1,300,000 pieces during the first three weeks of October, but our New York cotton market correspondent says that a similar revival of demand has not been experienced in other manufacturing centres. The bad trade reports from Europe and the pressure of early receipts of new crop cotton seem, however, to have been counteracted to a very great extent by the expectation of an early revival. Messrs. Hubbard say:—"People have turned their faces resolutely towards better times; it is as yet a faith in the future. with trade slightly improved at present." As to the crop, it is admitted that so far the conditions have been almost ideal, and a large yield is confidently predicted by close observers, but a general killing frost would start further buying, and cold weather is now to be expected.

REVIEWS.

"LEWIS RAND" by Mary Johnston.—(Constable.)—This writer will always be best known for her first work. "By Order of the Company," which of its kind has not many equals. "Lewis Rand" is also a story of Virginia, his father lives there and is a tobacco roller, but the boy is ambitious and hates field work, he has taught himself to read and intends to be a lawyer. By great good luck he meets Mr. Jefferson in a second-hand book-shop when trying to get as many books as possible for a dollar. From which day Mr. Jefferson becomes his friend. Lewis Rand rises; he ascends very high up the ladder of fame, but he is never satisfied and like so many other ambitious men he is unscrupulous. It is a wonderfully well-drawn character; one cannot help regretting the one fault in an otherwise grand career. The people he meets and the politics of that period, beginning of 1800, are well described, showing how thoroughly familiar the authoress is with every detail of Virginian history. There are many interesting people introduced, but Jacqueline, the heroine, is a beautiful picture of wifely devotion whose history will be read with interest by all.

"THE WOMAN AND THE SWORD" by Rupert Lorraine—(Fisher Unwin.)—Is one of those exciting novels of love and war which the unsettled state of the middle ages give such scenic effect to. Hilary, the heroine, fleeing from a husband not to her liking with a foreign Count, already married, is followed by the discarded lover and his guardian who are constantly either in death traps from which escape seems impossible or just within reach of their prise when it eludes them. A book that is difficult to lay down when once begun.

A new book of the Contemporary Men of Letters series is just issued—Anatole France by George Brandis Heineman. On April 16, 1904, Anatole France completed his sixtieth year,but only for the last eleven has he really been famous. He is described as the most strictly upright politician, the most eloquent orator, and the greatest writer of the France of to-day.

IT is understood that the Bishop of Calcutta has granted the Church of Scotland permission to use the Church of St. Peter in the Fort, so long as the Gordon Highlanders are in Calcutta.

THE ROYAL BACKSLIDER.

PERSIAN CONSTITUTION RESCINDED.

Proclamation by the Shah.

RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION PLEADED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Shah has issued a Proclamation, declaring that as he has learned that the people do not want a Constitution and Parliament, he has decided to defer to their wishes.

Moreover, as the clergy have decided that the establishment of a Parliament would be in conflict with the laws of Islam, never under any pretext shall such a Parliament be established.

The Proclamation adds that the Shah has given instructions for the maintenance of justice in accordance with religious law.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Important Compromise.

DENOMINATIONAL TEACHING ALLOWED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The following are the features of the New Education Bill :—

Cowper-Temple teaching of three-quarters of an hour daily in "provided" schools may be replaced by denominational teaching on two mornings weekly at the cost of the denomination.

Denominational tests for managers and teachers are abolished.

Efficient "non-provided" schools, not situated in single-school rural areas, will receive Parliamentary grants varying from 46s. 6d. in the case of large schools to 55s. in the case of small schools, as compared with 47s. under Mr. McKenna's scheme.

No rate aid will be granted.

The transfer of non-provided schools will be facilitated.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

No Objection to Conference.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The German and Austrian official organs declare that there is no objection to the Balkan Conference, provided that difficulties likely to cause antagonism are eliminated by preliminary negotiations.

SWEDISH ROYALTIES IN PARIS.

Cordial Reception.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The King and Queen of Sweden have arrived in Paris.

They were welcomed by President Fallieres and the members of the Cabinet, and met with an ovation.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Sir E. Grey's Speech.

THE QUESTION OF INCREASED NAVIES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and the "Koelnische Zeitung" welcome Sir Edward Grey's references to the Reichstag debates in his speech at Scarborough.

The "Nord Deutsche" says : "We are quite ready to believe English assurances of the defensive purposes of her fleet, and we hope that similar recognition will be accorded to us."

DEMONSTRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greek Protest against Elections.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A thousand Greeks, alleging irregularities in connection with the elections, created a demonstration at the Porte yesterday, and smashed the windows of the carriage of the Minister M. Maurogordato.

The demonstrators were dispersed by troops.

FAR EASTERN TRADE.

Russia Objects to Chinese Competition.

FREE PORTS TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Financial Committee of the Russian Duma has recommended the abolition of free port privileges at Vladivostok and other Asiatic ports owing to Chinese competition.

THE POPE.

Audiences Resumed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

His Holiness the Pope has resumed his audiences.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The "Times" on the Situation.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS, NEEDED

INDIAN JUDICIARY CRITICISED.

LORD MINTO EULOGISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The "Times," in a leading article to-day, welcomes the tone of firm determination in Lord Minto's latest utterances and hopes that his words will be speedily translated into acts. The Viceroy, it says, may rely upon the firm support of the Home Government and of the bulk of the people of Great Britain.

The "Times" holds that the Government of India possesses ample powers to deal with the situation, if they were only exercised efficiently.

A large proportion of the judicial officials, particularly the native officials, are not versed in the exercise of due judicial authority in matters of procedure, and the whole system of training the Indian judiciary requires to be modified and specialised. In the meantime, if Lord Minto thinks special tribunals necessary his proposals should be adopted.

The Viceroy, the "Times" continues, has not always been well served recently, but he deserves warm praise for never once losing his unfailing calmness even in the most trying moments.

The situation, the article concludes, requires men more than measures, and Lord Morley and Lord Minto are right in declining to postpone their reform proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The following is the main portion of a joint letter addressed by the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Master, Calcutta Trades Association, and the President, European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, to the Home Secretary, Government of India :—

In amplification of the telegram already sent to the Viceroy for the suppression of what is clearly an organised body of Indian criminals is a matter of the gravest political and social importance and one which in our opinion admits of no delay. It is becoming daily more and more evident that for the preservation of public safety measures must be taken immediately to break up this conspiracy and to punish its organisers and supporters. We are writing on behalf of the non-official European population. But we have every reason to believe that the views which we express are also held by large and influential sections of the different Indian communities. We are confirmed in this belief by the attitude of some of the well-known and reputable Indian newspapers, such, for example, as the "Indian Mirror." We have therefore no hesitation in urging Government to adopt immediate drastic measures for dealing with the evil in question so as to afford to the great mass of law-abiding citizens that protection to which they are entitled. It is not open to doubt that the deliberate aim of the conspirators is to overthrow the British Government and that they purpose to attain this end by assassinating European officials and by terrorising judges, magistrates, police officers, juries, counsel, witnesses, approvers and informers. The events of the last two months and in particular the proceedings at Alipore have conclusively proved that the ordinary criminal law and the ordinary criminal courts are unable to deal effectively with the class of crime referred to : stronger courts and sterner methods are imperatively necessary. Our first suggestion is therefore that there should be established in Calcutta a special judicial tribunal consisting of three High Court Judges. One of these should be an English Barrister Judge of several years experience ; another an English Civilian Judge; and the third an Indian Judge. This Court should be empowered to deal with all cases which recent experience has shown as coming within the methods of what may be termed the propaganda of sedition. It should sit without a jury, its proceedings should be summary, and there should be no appeal from its judgment and sentence. Accused persons should be placed before it without any preliminary investigation, except that the Crown Prosecutor should be required to furnish them or their legal advisers with statements of the witnesses when he proposes to call further evidence. We recommend that deportation should be one of the punishments which this tribunal should be empowered to inflict.

In a letter dated the 15th May 1908 to your address, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association directed attention to the need in India of an effective law dealing with conspiracy. The Association pointed out that in England the mere act of conspiring for an unlawful purpose or object is in itself a crime and they urged that the Indian law should be assimilated to and rendered not less stringent and far-reaching than that prevailing in England. With this proposal we are in complete accord and we venture to emphasise its importance and to press for its adoption.

The third point on which we desire to express an opinion has reference to the confessions of accused persons. It is clearly necessary that the law should be so modified as to provide that if an approver or informer be murdered his confession or statement when properly recorded should be admissible in evidence against his co-conspirators, even if he has not been cross-examined upon it. We are fully alive to the drastic nature of this suggestion, but it seems to us to be impossible to permit the continuance of such crimes as those which have recently disgraced this province. The men against whom we advise the employment of such measures are enemies to society, and if permitted to continue in their present courses unchecked, they would ultimately bring about the overthrow of any settled form of government.

We notice with much satisfaction the change which has just been made in the Jail Code in regard to the disposal of the bodies of executed criminals, and we trust that the new regulation will be so interpreted as to prevent a repetition of such demonstrations as have recently taken place.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Prince Chun's Vigorous Attitude.

EXCLUSION OF FEMININE INFLUENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Government continues to exercise vigilance to quell any act of the Revolutionaries who are spreading all kinds of inflammatory reports.

Prince Chun's edict excluding the possibility of feminine influence with the Throne and his resolute conduct in other directions are producing a good effect.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Boxer Indemnity.

AMERICA'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Tangshaoyi has arrived in SanFrancisco on a mission to thank America for the remission of the Boxer indemnity and to enlist American co-operation in the development of North China.

MUTINY AT NGANGKING.

Rebels Defeated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that a mutiny has broken out at Ngangking, the capital of Nganhouei. The mutineers have been defeated and prevented from entering the town.

PRESIDENT CASTRO ILL.

Trip to Europe.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

President Castro is coming to Europe to undergo an operation.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Mr. Rockefeller in Court.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Rockefeller has been subjected to a severe cross-examination lasting for several days in the Federal Court of New York in a suit against the Standard Oil. He narrated circumstantially and nonchalantty the history of the Trust, and he admitted that its original capital was fifty-six million dollars and that its earnings between 1899 and 1907 were 570 millions.

WONDERFUL BALLOON FLIGHT.

A British Record.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The "Daily Graphic" balloon left the Crystal Palace at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning last, and descended on the ice at Novo-Alexandrovsk on Thursday night in a gale.

The balloon had covered 1,150 miles, which constitutes a British record.

Comte Vaulx retains the world's record of 1,193 miles with his Paris-Kieff flight.

THE KING OF GREECE.

Departure from Rome.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The King of Greece has left Rome on his return home.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTHEND.

Pier Wrecked.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A hundred yards of Southend Pier was carried away by a vessel colliding with the structure in a gale last night.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The death is announced of Sir Ralph Littler.

[Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson Littler, C. B., K. C. B. A., D. L., J. P., was a barrister by profession and wrote largely on legal matters. His publications included "Practice and Evidence in Divorce Cases," "Digest of cases before Referees in Parliament," and "The Rights and Duties of Justices." Sir Ralph was one of H. M.'s Lieutenants of the City of London, Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions' County Council, and Alexandra Park Trustees. He was born on 2nd October 1835 and was the son of the late Rev. Robert Littler.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 midnight on Sunday, and the s.s. "India" left for Colombo and Australia at 1 a.m. to-day.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reception at Lucknow.

GRAND ELEPHANT PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

At the reception held at Government House, on Saturday evening last, about 350 people were present.

The guests, having first shaken hands with the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett, proceeded on to the ball-room, at the further end of which Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto soon after took up their position.

Headed by Sir John and Lady Hewett, all the assembled guests then passed by Their Excellencies, who shook hands with each in turn. When all the presentations had been accomplished, a move was made to the supper-room, and shortly afterwards Lord and Lady Minto retired to their rooms.

Yesterday being Sunday, a quiet day was spent, though in the afternoon Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Residency, and later were present at a most excellent concert.

This morning a grand elephant procession took place at 8 o'clock, such as is rarely witnessed even in this land of wondrous shows. The procession included over 160 elephants, all decorated in the most gorgeous trappings.

On the leading elephant were the Ladies Elliot and Lord Melgund, then in order came the General Officer Commanding and the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff, Sir John and Lady Hewett in a handsome silver howdah, and the Viceroy's staff, who immediately preceded Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto on the finest elephant and howdah of all.

At a short distance behind them followed all the Taluqdars on elephants to the number of 160.

The route lay through a part of the city, the Victoria Road, Victoria Park and past the Imambara, ending at Machibawan. Here a "dais" was placed, on which the Viceroy, seated on his elephant and surrounded by his Staff, took up his position, whilst all the Taluqdars marched past him.

The streets were thronged with people, who gave Lord Minto a most cordial reception, the school children in particular cheering lustily.

The route was lined all the way by troops, and the general effect of the gay colours of the natives and the smart uniform of the soldiers afforded a most picturesque sight, as this unique procession passed along. It was a scene which should live long in the minds of those Europeans who were fortunate enough to witness it.

At the end of the proceedings the trustees of the Imambara were presented to Lord Minto.

Yesterday Lady Minto received, in private, H.H. the Maharani Gaekwar Sahib of Baroda, C. I. To-day she has also received the Ranee of Kairagarh, the Ranee of Pertabgarh and the Ranee of Kainahra.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett and many others have luncheon to-day with Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan at the Race-course.

There will be a ball at Government House to-night, after which the Viceroy leaves for Calcutta at midnight, arriving there on Wednesday morning. He will hold a meeting of his Executive Council on Thursday next. His Exellency is accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries and one A.-D.-C.

Lady Minto and the remainder of the Viceregal party leave for Agra to-morrow morning.

Arrival in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The Viceroy arrives at Calcutta on Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, accompanied only by Colonel Victor Brooke, Colonel Dunlop Smith and Lord Francis Scott.

He holds a Council meeting on Thursday, and leaves for Agra on Friday morning, thereafter carrying out his tour as at first arranged.

No other change has been made in the Viceregal plans for the cold weather. The wedding of the Viceroy's daughter to the son of Lord Lansdowne taking place on the 12th January, and Lady Lansdowne is coming out from Home to attend it.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

There will be considerable easiness in the minds of officials here when the Viceroy has left Lucknow to-morrow morning in safety. Extraordinary precautions have been taken from the first. Government House has been guarded like a fort in time of war, the roads traversed by His Excellency have been scoured of persons at all likely to be offensive, secret police have been distributed about the city, and no stone has been left unturned to guard Lord Minto. Even Indian shopkeepers along the line of route in this morning's elephant procession were warned that they would be held responsible for the ill-behaviour of any strangers who viewed the procession from their houses.

It has been rumoured that Bengalis from Calcutta came to Lucknow to attack the Viceroy. If so, their purpose has been defeated, as had an open attempt been made, they would have been lynched by the mob.

THE BETTIAH CASE.

Accused Refused Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The application for bail was refused in the High Court to-day by Justices Holmwood and Ryves in the Bettiah Case, in which Radhoo Mull and others are charged whith incitement to murder Mr. Canning.

ILLNESS OF LADY CLARKE.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 23.

To-day's bulletin, signed by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—"There is some slight improvement in Lady Clarke's condition."

THE PERANAI DAM.

Lowering of Crest Objected to.

HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

To-day, at the Madras High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey, in the Peranai Dam Case, delivered a lengthy judgment.

An appeal was preferred by Mr. R. Fisher against the Madras Governor for lowering the crest level of the Peranai Dam.

Their Lordships found on the facts that it was customary in this country when the bed of a river got silted up to add to the height of the dam in order to secure the usual quantity of water, it being impracticable very often to clear up silt for a long distance along the reach of the river. This turfing of the bund was only the matter which plaintiff had complained of in his first notice to the Collector. In their Lordships' view it had been amply proved that it was customary to so turf the bund. Plaintiff had failed to prove that the raising of the dam had in any way caused damage to him. Their Lordships, confirmed the finding of the Sub-Judge upon evidence on this point. Thus ends a very famous case.

DACOITY IN BENGAL.

Bunniahs as Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Two dacoities are reported. One was of a house of a Bunniah on the Grand Trunk Road near Chinsurah, where the owner was wounded with a knife and his house robbed last Friday night by burglars. The other was last night at Panihatty, near Barrackpore, where another Bunniah was attacked and robbed by some twelve up-country dacoits.

PROVINCIAL EXCISE BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

In reference to the Provincial Excise Bills now pending, the Bengal Bill has been sent Home for the Secretary of State's sanction, and is likely to be passed this winter. The United Provincial Bill has been accepted. The Eastern Bengal Bill is before the Government of India. Punjab and Burma are also submitting Bills. A Central Provinces Bill is under the consideration of Mr. Craddock.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Moulvi Abdul Jubbar presided at a meeting, mostly of Mahomedans, in the Calcutta Town Hall yesterday, at which speeches were made protesting against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH"

Arrival at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 23.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth," the Flagship of the East India Squadron, arrived in Port to-day from Madras.

The cruiser will remain here for about a fortnight, and Admiral Sir George Warrender will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

ARMS FOR THE FRONTIER.

Important Arrest at Bandra.

On the morning of Tuesday the 17th, two Native Christians, were arrested on a charge of dealing in fire-arms. Inspector Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with two Inspectors, one from Simla and the other from the Punjab, after making enquiries, proceeded to Bandra and arrested these two men. It is ascertained that they are employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway and have been engaged in the traffic of arms for some time. It appears that these men were in the habit of selling fire-arms to Pathans from the Border. The two men were caught red handed engaged in selling two revolvers and some ammunition to a Pathan.

They were placed before the Magistrate at Bandra and the case has been adjourned in order to enable the police to make further enquiries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Major-General Adams, commanding the Derajat Brigade, is permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel W. G. Henderson, I.M.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Elliot, I.M.S., are permitted to retire from the 14th and 15th November respectively.

Captain West, Adjutant, 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and ordered Home.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Bomb Sent to District Judge.

STUDENTS AS ABETTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The "Englishman" hears that the three students placed on bail at Ranaghat, in connection with the case in which Atul Kumar Pal was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprionment for sending a bomb to the District Judge, are now to be tried for abetment.

Intended Assassination of Sir Andrew Fraser.

THREE BENGALIS ARRESTED.

Three young Bengalis have been arrested at Burdwan with cartridges, and are stated to have confessed that they intended to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser on his approaching visit to that centre.

They have been remanded by the District Magistrate, pending inquiry.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Application for Special Jury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Jacob, Barrister-at-Law, applied this morning at the High Court Sessions, for a Special Jury to try Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, who attempted to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser. He said that the accused intended to plead "guilty."

LATER

Mr. Justice Stephen has fixed next Wednesday for the trial of Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhury before a Special Jury.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Quilon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

Lord Kitchener and Staff arrived at the Quilon Residency this morning. Colonel Dawson received His Excellency at the jetty, when the British Resident, the Dewan Peishkar and a few other officials were persent on arrival, which was private. His Excellency leaves for Trivandrum to-morrow morning by land route.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Visit to Rameswaram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

His Excellency the Governor left Egmore last night, by special train, for Rameswaram Island, where he meets the Governor of Ceylon in congress, on the question of improving the railway connection between the two countries.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Annesley, A.-D.-C., Mr. T. R. Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, who had arrived from Calcutta that morning, and Mr. Neville Priestly, Agent, South Indian Railway Company.

MALARIA IN THE PUNJAB.

Trade at a Standstill.

A TALE OF DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 23.

In Amritsar the mortality from malarial fever continues at a high figure. During the week ending the 17th instant, there were 675 deaths from this cause, the total mortality being 827.

Compared with the previous week, a slight abatement may be discovered. But the decrease is not real. When the population of a city is decimated by disease and exodus sets in a fall in figures is only natural. As a fact, however, there is little improvement.

The conservancy arrangements of the city are as bad as ever, sweepers being scarce and smitten with malarial fever. Trade is at a standstill and factories undermanned and working listlessly. Silence seems to pervade the city. Relief agencies, started by private philantheropy, have not been able to cope with distress, and out of sheer disappointment are stopping work. The fortitude of the peeple is wholly admirable. The disease has deprived hundreds of families of their wage-earners and rendered thousands of people childless and many heirless, but while other relief agencies are being closed Mahomedans have opened relief works.

A BURMAN RUNS AMOK.

Murderer still at Large.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 23.

A. Barmese cook ran amok yesterday and hacked a Burman to death with a long dah.

He then attacked two women and sliced off a portion of the scalp and skull of one of them. She died shortly after admission to the Civil General Hospital.

His third victim was also terribly mutilated and is not expected to live in the hospital.

The murderer then absconded and is still at large and a reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the police for his arrest.

Jealousy was the motive for committing the crime.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

II.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Puisque le tyran est a bas,
(Since the tyrant is down,
"Laissez nous prendre nos ebats."
Let us disport ourselves.)

BETWEEN monarchy and democracy, th between the two extreme forms of governm there is a common trait not to be found in most moderate forms of constitutional royalty of aristocracy. When they are established i way to have free play, they are essentially dest tive. It is always following close upon a gen and chaotic overthrow that the new strata sub in their places. In a nation the new mas rigorously exact that everything should be in ke ing with the new principle which has brought th into power. They are driven to it by numb who have hated the ancient regime, because their infatuation for imaginary reforms, th impatience of a monotonous stability, or of th naturally destructive temperament. The anci oriental monarchies established on the banks mighty rivers had to struggle against religi obstinacy, and tribal spirit, to extirpate wh entire peoples were transported. What mod democracy strives against is privilege, and is going to halt till it has crushed it under its f There is no opinion less verified by experience th the one which holds that a democratic republic meant for

THE SUDDEN AND SPECIAL REFORM LAW.

The learned are not unaware that the anci republics have rarely legislated. Their democra energy was spent in wars, diplomacy and law-sui and when it came to reforming a legislation th ran against innumerable obstacles. The Ame cans of the United States have equally b turning in the same circle. It is within the lim of their constitution, and specially of their fede constitution that they make laws only. Judg after the English type their legislation is trivi for the legislative sterility of democracies proce from permanent causes. Popular prejudices a more strongly rooted than those of the privileg classes. They are of a much more vulgar and da gerous order, because they are of a nature to r contrary to all scientific conclusion. Recent poli cal phenomena confirm this assertion. On t demand of some citizens, a law voted by legislati was submitted to the vote of all the Swiss peop on the pretext that the order given by it to representatives had been transgressed. To t confusion of the radical chiefs of the parliame almost all the laws submitted to this test we rejected. Democracy being what it is, it is ve curious to note the language used regardin under its different masks of Liberty. Repub Self-Government Reign of the people, etc.

ITS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

A democratic government is by turns—accord to circumstances—the strongest and the weakest all. In times of crises and in the hour of storm peril it can dare all and demand all. To it alon permitted to be the executor of great deeds, to st without consideration, and to show itself implaca in its repressions having muscles and no entr nor nerves. Nothing is rarer in this world th the courage which accepts all personal respo bilities and which carries unbending to the end burden. In the intercourse of life it has m trouble than another to cause its will to prevail. it is very strong in regard to its enem and can easily put down their intrig it is deplorably weak in regard to its friends whom it is incapable of refusing anything. T Government is strong only in count where public opinion is always vigilant, ever re to remind its representatives that they are char with public duties, and not those of a party, e eager to warn them ere they commit an irrepara fault. Now in democracies more than elsewh the vigilance of public opinion is but intermitt It is subject to heavy sleep, broken by sud awakenings. Nowhere is government more fre commit blunders which enfeeble and degenerat into a party-government. It perceives that nation is often absent, and that its friends are al there. It busies itself only with satisfying th of being agreeable, forgetting that one always f ill in obliging his friends too much, and that pa governments have never a firm and solid positio

FREDERICK THE GREAT

who had charged Sulzer with the directio primary education in Silesia, asked him one how his schools got on. "Very well," said artless philosopher, "since our teachers have b brought up in the school of Rousseau, and h adopted the principle that man is naturally goo "Ah! My dear Sulzer," exclaimed the King, "y do not yet know enough the wicked breed to wh you and I belong." Now one of the characteris of the wicked race to which we belong with Sul and Frederick the Great is that it fancies but li the advantages common to all, and attaches va only to rights which are privileges. In count where universal suffrage obtains, it often happ that the most enlightened and honest part of nations loses interest in public affairs, and falls i that state of apathy and indifference which T queville deplores. They busy themselves with th own affairs, work, or amuse themselves, up a coterie of their own, leaving the gr society to itself, intrenching themselves delights all their own as in a detached fort. Exc certain men whose proud souls or restless des feel badly off for room in private life, politics i rest and occupy only those who do now know wh else to do. It then becomes a profession, to be tu ed to one's account and indifferently practised one does not become a great politician by practi and makes a living out of it. This is to be seen Switzerland, in the United States and in France.

DEMOCRACY PROVES A FRAILTY.

It is now over two thousand years history been furnishing us certain notions and since th first beginnings, monarchy, aristocracy and de cracy, have been perfectly obvious and distin This long experience results in demonstrating, t some monarchies and some aristocracies have ha very hard life. The French monarchy and Venetian oligarchy can be traced to quite a resp able antiquity, when the Roman Empire had yet departed this life. But the democracies wh died no sooner were they born, or which vegeta in utter insignificance go to show that this form government is rarely is to be met with in history, characteristic being extreme frailty. Such was opinion of the fathers of the American Republic, over and over again expressed the regret that only government possible for them to establi promised them so little of stability. The Fre revolutionaries were not late either in sharing same opinion, when immediately after the fall of monarchy, they were convinced that the new era th pretended to have inaugurated for human gave signs of precocious decrept [illegible] And language of the revolutionary writ [illegible] was impr nated with a sad and ever-growing distrust, ma festly inspired by the natural fear of the death democracy, unless saved by an inflexible energy an inexorable severity.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been the opinion of a few that "every citizen should study the politics of the State to which he belongs." The precept, however, has both its limited as well as leniently extended senses; so that a provisional explanation tendered with a view to learn more than teach anything, will not be out of place.

The first question in this regard, moreover, that one is apt to ask, is whether a student as such can be fairly deemed a citizen while yet he is prosecuting his studies. In Eastern countries, and more so in Western climes, students are neither allowed to be house-holders nor citizens. Exclusive pursuit or rather scrupulously exclusive pursuit of study is alone calculated to carry bright success with it. Among the Hindus, more emphatically so than among any other nation, the abodes of the goddesses of learning and wealth have been regarded as naturally different ever since the times of Kalidas and his predecessors. "Artha Sastra" includes both politics and political economy, and the science, being not an easy subject of study, has come to be consigned to a second and separate stage of life.

The life of a citizen is distinguished from the life of a student, inasmuch as learning a subject with a sordid motive to earn money is ever differentiated from learning the same for its own sake. The subject of study alone constitutes the objective world for the nonce, and consequently the student has to manage wisely and safely to lose sight of many other things. Nor has he sufficient time at his disposal to examine all the phases of current politics in a dispassionate spirit, granting all along that he is allowed to study the University course of political "theory." Consequently, in the capacity of a student, it can never be deemed safe to hazard one's opinion, that is generally based upon sentiment as opposed to reason, in regard to the practical side of daily politics. Hardly, one in one thousand can be supposed to have properly brooded over current topics; and turned this way and that all the requisite *pros* and *cons* of any five out of ten burning questions of the day.

Ever since the times of Shakespeare it has been almost a patent fact that politics is both a science and an art; and it is pursued as a profession in life. For, in Hamlet, the skull of a politician is separated from the skulls of all other professional men. If it be alleged, however, that it is worth everyone's while to study as many branches of knowledge as have their utility in the practical course of life, then, too, there cannot be a valid excuse for students as such, in so far that deviation of attention will tell heavily upon their body and mind and heart, and such a deviation in addition will, beyond failing to teach them a virtue, prove a heavy obstacle in the main path of their peculiar study. For another instance, it is fine and smooth enough to argue the duty or necessity of studying medicine as incumbent upon every human being, but all such pursuits of study can be prudently relegated to the leisure of future life, when students would be active citizens. Or, otherwise, just as a dabbler in medicine would be at best a mere mountebank and would have to thank his stars if he does not jeopardise a disease, so, too, is dabbling in politics a latitude likely to prove unsafe, if not positively dangerous, for the body politic. The former is so far the body organic.

If at all a study of politics, again, is likely to prove a saviour in life, it should be admitted that the student should be fully equipped with a theoretical knowledge of the subject, before entering life; and then he should be required to study the practical side of current politics. But here, too, we wait and ask: Has everyone that sort of scope and leisure? And if scope is afforded, are all endowed with the adequate ability and will even a majority manifest a decided leaning toward a serious, critical and unbiassed study of the question? Whatever be the solution, yet this much is certain, that the study of the subject must be prosecuted as a special and a voluntary effort and with a view to master the subject in all the possible bearings. In life, too, the same should be chosen as a daily profession till death. And in such a case alone, can professional knowledge be markedly distinguished from mere amateur knowledge; as also, can expert opinion invited on certain points be deemed final in authority.

A sort of religious reverence would then be attached to the subject when with religious scrupulousness the study of it happens to be specialised. And what is religion after all? What has been the saviour of India all along? Love and piety and loyalty to God; not so much, fear and revolution from God. And Manu as well as most of the lawgivers who introspectively examined all the necessary details of the objective world, decided that the King was and is to be looked upon as a partial Avatar or incarnation of God on the earth below.

In religion, again, the division is made by dichotomy, into spiritual and non-spiritual, i.e., spiritual and temporal, or, rather professional and laymanlike. The possession of knowledge about the intricacies of duties and rights may be regarded as the fundamentum division is in the subject under review as well as in all parallel cases. The conflicting interests of enjoyers *versus* endurers have to be properly attended to and at the same time adequate allowances have to be made in regard to the normal assertion of human nature at various points and in diverse stages. In fact, the quarrel is between reason and sentiment, to an appreciable degree only, so as to be almost neglected in practice by working under the convenient belief that nothing in human dealings can be absolute or perfect.

This fact, then, is sufficient to teach in plain, that students have to guard themselves against the danger of dabbling in a subject with which their immediate interest is in no sense concerned. It should be deemed prudent on their part to adopt in practice the dictum of Ficht, that in politics too there must be a definite plan underlying even the turmoil of events For with a view to effect a ready or steady cure of diseases, organic or political, a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of the subject of cure is essential, and the student as such sorely lacks in both. He can neither feel the pulse at the right place and at the right time, nor diagnose properly the real disease and decide whether it is safe to prescribe any thing for the symptoms or the main causes of the disease in question, or without prescribing anything, Let Nature proceed in her own course to restore duly the normality of condition.

One illustration more will suffice. Spiritual science is not studied by all because all are incapable of affording leisure for the study of the subject in point. Consequently, even in life, although, some, owing to one cause or another, who would fain deny the rights and refuse to grant the dues of the priestly class, by letting all the duties revolve upon their own shoulders, become yet ultimately disgusted with the task of discharging the extra-duty which stands only self-inflicted, probably because performances are not perfect every time or because the rigidity of priestly preservation of rites and ceremonies in tact is inimitable or probably because they are not joined by others in the bearing of this extra-self-imposed burden. And, *a fortiori*, students *per se* cannot on any account be deemed to afford even so much leisure to be devoted to the pursuit of politics, as house-holders and worldly wise practical men, to the pursuit of the innumerable items of religious duties.

Lastly, granting that the Indian world is busy trying to work through strife to unity and that the plan and purpose, howsoever disputed, point to unification of the races in India into one nation under the British flag, by organising properly their political and social constitution, yet it cannot be regarded amiss to ask if students are in any sense worthy of the steel of the civil combatants, and if they are even a whit the wiser for having taken a pigmy share in the gigantic struggle. It would be, if at all any thing, an act of causing greater and more palpable evil for the sake of a smaller and more chimeric satisfaction of a morbid interest and excitement. They will not, again, be minding their own immediate interest and poking in their noses in a subject that produces no gain and to which, with a dwarfish calibre, they are unworthy in a sense to prove equal. Ramachandra in his state of pupilage was obliged to consult and secure the sanction of his teacher and preceptor, in order to unseal his lips and untie his hands in the assembly of King Janaka, when all political heads of empires, small and great, failed to satisfy the demand of Vaideha. He contributed his active quota to the socio-political rivalry and conflict of interests called forth by the challenge of the self-choosing ceremony. And why was it so? Only because Ramachandra was a ward and a pupil and the guardian ascetic was his companion preceptor. Consequently, it is almost an unassailable truth that, letting alone the question of all other ordinary people, students should have the entire world concentred in their "Alma Mater," and should try to hedge up the pales by a fence of love and purity and quietude and such other virtues.—Yours, etc.

S. S. MEHTA.

Wadhan City, Nov. 21.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

UNDER the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Zia-ul-Islam Bombay a public meeting of Mahomedans was held on Sunday night at Falkland Road to thank the Government of the King-Emperor for the expression of its sympathy with constitutional government in Turkey and its support of the Turkish nation at the recent time of their trial as well as to consider some other questions connected with Turkish affairs. Mr. Ahmad Hassan, Barrister-at-Law, was voted to the chair.

Before the commencement of the business of the evening the Chairman called upon Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad to propose a resolution of an urgent nature, who in a brief speech he alluded to the serious illness of Lady Clarke. He said there was not a Mahomedan present who was not intensely grieved and pained to hear of Her Excellency's sudden indisposition. If universal sympathy could in any way assuage the anxiety of the Governor, then it was his. He then proposed the following resolution: "That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay has heard, with profound regret, of the sudden and serious illness of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and offers its heart-felt prayers for her speedy recovery." Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Janab S. Doola Mian proposed, and Mirza Agha Hashar seconded, "That this meeting of the Mahomedans desires to express its cordial thanks to the Government of the King Emperor for the expression of its sympathy with the establishment of constitutional government in Turkey as well as for its support of the Turkish people at the time of their trial, and hopes that the traditional friendship between the two countries will grow and strengthen with the growth of time.' The Resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Raza-ul-Haq Abbasi proposed and Munshi Mohammad Shams-ud-Din Shaiq seconded that "this meeting express its cordial sympathy with the efforts of the Turkish people in extending the commerce and developing the industries of the Ottoman Empire and hopes that the existing trade between India and Turkey which is capable of much improvement, will speedily increase under the new regime."

The chairman in his concluding speech said that he desired to dispel the impression that the meeting was called to recommend the boycott of foreign-made Turkish caps. The subject had been recently discussed in the Mahomedan Press, and it was therefore mentioned in the invitation notices as matter for consideration. He congratulated the speakers upon their denuciations of the policy of boycott in any shape. As a business man he would tell them that boycott was as pernicious in commerce as it was in politics. The Indian Mahomedans would have nothing of it.

SHIPS! SHIPS! SHIPS!

The interview with the German Emperor and the disclosures which have followed it have led public opinion to demand an increase in the Navy.

The "Observer" summarises its case in three words, "Ships, ships, ship."

"Loan or no loan," it says, "we must have for next year the necessary "Dreadnoughts" and must pay the price, cost, what it may. In the old proud motto, 'Ships, colonies, commerce,' two words are almost superfluous. Because we had the first of these the rest were added unto us. The quintessential watchword of our safety lies in a simpler sentence, 'Ships, ships, ships.'"

"What the vast majority of Englishmen will have stamped upon their minds is the Emperor's admission that the majority of the German nation are unfriendly to us, and his contention that this hostile nation mean to go on indefinitely enlarging their navy," says the "Times." "That part of the conversation will not, we trust, escape the earnest attention of the British Government. An immediate announcement in Parliament that they intend to proceed next year with the number of "Dreadnoughts" and "Invincibles" necessary to keep our fleets well up to the two-Power standard would be very acceptable to the country, after the plain warning it has received on such unimpeachable authority."

A NAVY TWICE AS STRONG AS GERMANY.

"The only answer worthy of Britain both as the mistress of the seas and as a lover of peace, is to build a navy twice as strong as Germany's, no matter what the cost," says the "Spectator." "Anything, however, which seems like a claim to dictate, even in the slightest degree, the strength of the German fleet is wholly unjustifiable. Fortunately, it is not a claim made by any serious persons here. All we can do, and all we have a right to do—but also what we must do, unless, to borrow the Kaiser's phrase, we are mad—is to insist that we must meet German competition by appropriate action—by increased shipbuilding and by improved naval organisation."

Mr. H. W. Wilson writes in the November "National Review" an article entitled "On the Eve," in which he says:—

"The most critical moment in the history of the British nation is drawing near. In the next few weeks and months it will be determined whether the British Navy—the only force which stands between the Empire and destruction—is to be sacrificed once more to the foolish and short-sighted demands of the pacifists. The command of the sea is trembling in the balance. The next British naval programme will show whether it is to be secured for the British Navy or to be allowed to pass for a century into the strong and determined hands of Germany."

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing on the "Near Eastern Crisis" in the "Contemporary Review" for November, says:—

"National armies are trumps in the games of politics to-day, and international treaties and conventions derive their value chiefly from these. Stipulations can be relied upon only so long as the party that benefits by them is strong. Not longer. Hence the primary duty of patriots is to agitate for formidable land and sea forces, without which national life is become precarious. Such in brief is the bitter lesson inculcated by the political events of the past three weeks, which have set the Balkan States by the ears and conjured up the danger of a European war."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Malaria in Bombay.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the President, presiding.

The Debate on the outbreak of malaria in Bombay was resumed.

Speaking, on the various amendments placed before the Board on the previous occasions Dr. Sukhia said that his motion only asked the Commissioner to request Government to appoint a small committee of experts to investigate the causes of continued prevalence of malarial fever in North Fort and near the New Docks and to suggest remedies for its abetment and prevention, as far as possible. His proposition further demanded a general detailed report on the subject. They had now learnt from the newspapers that Government proposed to appoint a representative Committee with a full time expert. By doing so, Government had only anticipated the Corporation's proposition and therefore he suggested that his proposition should be passed without any dessenting voice. In view of the Government Resolution it was now not necessary to discuss the various amendments which we hope the respective proposers would withdraw. If that was done the Corporation would be able to go to Government with a unanimous resolution. They asked nothing more than what was contained in the Government notification. The most satisfactory feature of the Government Resolution was that the Corporation had not to bear the burden of expenditure singly, but that other public bodies would also share the cost. Government thought the enquiries would last 18 months and the cost would be Rs. 1,000 a month. The Corporation should not grudge to bear a share of the cost. With regard to Dr. Liston's criticisms he (Dr. Sukhia) was of opinion that Dr. Liston had justified them. If the Health Department had taken steps towards stamping out malaria from the City in 1897, Dr. Liston would not have made those criticisms. Mr. Readymoney's amendment, was identical with the Government Resolution. He did not know if Mr. Readymoney was in the confidence of Government.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suggested that all the amendments be withdrawn and the consideration of this question be deferred until they formally had the Government proposals before the meeting.

The President said that he had just received the official communication formally.

Sir Pherozeshah said that in that case the Commissioner should bring forward the letter as an urgent matter.

The Commissioner accordingly asked for obtained priority for the consideration of the Government letter.

Sir Pherozeshah then moved that the Corporation accepted the Government proposal for the appointment of a Committee; that the Corporation were prepared to make a contribution of Rs.4,000 towards the cost; and that the Corporation would await the nomination of the Government expert before appointing their (Corporation's) representatives on the Committee proposed in the letter. In support of the proposition Sir Pherozeshah said that as Government had not mentioned in the letter who that expert was to be, it was advisable for the Corporation to take some time to consider as to who should be their representative. They had very competent medical gentlemen on the Board such as Captain Liston. Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, and Dr. Sukhia, but they had already formed their opinian on the subject, therefore he thought that Dr. Dadachanji was the most suitable member whom the Corporation could appoint as their representative.

Several members then spoke to Sir Pherozeshah's proposition and in the course of their remarks many suggested that the representative should be a layman.

Sir Pheorzeshah's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

KENNEDY SEA FACE HEALTH CAMP.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Government on the subject of the Health Camp on the Kennedy Sea Face. It was the letter in reply to Corporation's answer to a Government Resolution The Corporation by their letter had informed Government that having regard to the gravity of the present situation and taking into consideration the requirements and means of the people resorting to such camps the Corporation were of opinion that unless the occupation of the Sea Face were positively dangerous to the public health it would not be desirable to deprive the plague-exposed public of that site.

The Government, in reply to that, stated:—"Government are of opinion that only extreme urgency can justify the establishment of plague camps in a position where they are an eyesore. Such urgency does not exist and the Government are unable to reconsider the decision arrived at, and communicated to the Corporation, a year a go. I am accordingly to request that, as the date fixed for clearing the Sea Face is fast approaching, steps may be taken without delay to remove the Municipal Camp."

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the question was a delicate one and required to be very carefully handled. The matter was so serious that the removal of the camps should not be allowed on the ground that they were an eyesore. For a long time Government had used the site for erecting remount stables till it became a scandal and the public raised a strong cry against it. Now, if the Government insisted upon removing these camps on the ground only that they were an eyesore it would have a most pernicious and mischievous effect upon the public mind. The camps to him were not an eye sore although he admitted that they were not a thing of joy or beauty. He was sure that if they approached Government on the subject a reasonable understanding would be arrived at. If they approached the Governor, His Excellency would surely take a reasonable view of the matter. He, therefore, moved that a deputation should wait upon His Excellency. For whatever might be the result, he was sure of a sympathetic hearing from the Governor for whose present great trouble, consequent upon the illness of Lady Clarke, they all felt a keen sorrow. He was sure he was not only echoing the sentiment of the Corporation, but that of the Public of Bombay who he expressed a fervent prayer that Lady Clarke be soon restored to health and that the great distress be removed from His Excellency's mind. He knew that every member joined him in the prayer that Lady Clarke's recovery might be swift and certain.

Messrs. Readymoney and Jehangir Petit did not think the question was one which required them to wait upon His Excellency in a deputation.

On being put to the note the proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE "Buddhist Review," a new periodical, is about to appear as the organ of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE marriage of Captain J. W. Illius, I.M.S., to Miss Gill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gill, of Guntur, will take place at St. John's Church, Guntur, on the 30th December.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 23.

Three games were played yesterday, and about the finest of the three was the one between the Divisional Staff and the Mounted Infantry No. 2. The latter unhappily were outplayed at every point, but they kept pace with the Staff. Throughout the General was invariably to the fore and scored the larger number of goals.

FIRST GAME.

LINCOLNS VS. 26TH CAVALRY NO. 3.

UMPIRES:—Major Spedding and Capt. Hannay.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Throughout the chukker there were series of up and down running, during which neither side had any advantage, until at the close of a fast and exciting play the Cavalry scored a goal.

Lincolns .... Nil.
26th Cavalry No. 3 .... 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER.—From the start the Cavalry were on to the ball and cleared with it up to the Lincolns' end, but the Lincolns were quick to avert the possibility of danger, and hit the ball down to the half way flag where the Cavalry were on to it, and carrying it along to the Lincolns' end, hit a goal.

26th Cavalry No. 3..................... 1 goal
Lincolns .... Nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The Cavalry were soon up at the Lincolns' end, but before any damage could be done there the Lincolns' drew away to midfield from where the Cavalry went full pelt down to the Lincolns' posts only to have a foul registered against them. This resulted in a great advantage to the Lincolns, and Buller getting on to the ball hit the only a goal.

26th Cavalry No. 3 .... Nil.
Lincolns... 1 goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—After ten minutes' galloping the Lincolns got the ball in dangerous proximity to the Cavalry goal, but Poplam forged to the front and cleared with it to the opposite end and shortly after the chukker ended in a blank.

26th Cavalry No. 3........................ Nil.
Lincolns.. Nil.

Score:—

26th Cavalry, minus 1.............. 1 goal.
Lincolns, minus 2...................... Nil.

SECOND GAME.

R. F. A. NO. 2 VS. BALUCHIS.

UMPIRES—Lieutenant Moir and Lieutenant Twiss.

FIRST CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Baluchis with two splendid runs down the field hit two goals, and a minute later the Gunners scored, having managed it with a pretty angular coup, which baffled the Baluchis. During the next two minutes it was a cheery chase.

R. F. A. No. 2 .... 1 goal.
Baluchis .... 2 goals.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Gunners rushed the Baluchis posts and hit a goal. The next instant the Baluchis were within an ace of scoring, but just missed. Some very fast gallops up and down the field followed during the next few minutes and without any damage being done by either team the chukker closed.

Baluchis .... 1 goal
R. F. A. No. 2 .... Nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The Baluchis were at once away with the ball to the Gunners' end and made an effort to score, but failed, when the Gunners swept down to the opposite end and hit a goal on point of time. It was a fast and interesting chukker.

R. F. A., No. 2 .... 1 goal.
Baluchis.. Nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—For a couple of minutes the ball was anywhere till the Gunners' got on to it and getting within range of the Baluchis' posts shot it through. Soon after the chukker and game ended.

R. F. A. No. 2 .... 1 goal
Baluchis .... Nil

Score:—

R. F. A. No. 2, plus 3.............. 7 goals
Baluchis, plus 3.......................... 5 goals

THIRD GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF VS. M. I, NO. 2.

UMPIRES—Lieutenant Mowatt and Lieutenant Loring.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Staff at once attacked the M. I. posts with the General at the lead of chase, but just as they got within shooting range the General missed fire. The Staff however persevered in their attack till Hocken hit a goal and the next instant the General placed a second goal to their credit, when the chukker closed.

Divisional Staff.............................. 2 goals.
M. I No. 2 .... Nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—After some very fast gallops up and down the field the Staff got up to within shooting range of the M. I. posts and Hocken hit a goal a minute later. Some sticky play followed at the mouth of the M. I. goal, but the M. I. were quick enough to save.

Divisional Staff .... 1 Goal
M. I. No. 2. .... Nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play, the Staff hit a goal and the next instant they were again up at the M. I. posts twice in quick succession, and let drive for goal, but missed, till a third attempt was made when Hocken was on to the ball and drove it through the sticks. The next instant Hasket Smith was on to the ball and had a clean and brilliant run down the field from one to the other, but just as he got within shooting range of the Staff goal he missed and then the chukker closed.

Divisional Stiff............................ 3 goals
M. I. No. 2 ....—.......... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER—Soon after play recommenced the Staff were at the M. I. posts and the General hit a goal and the next instant the General did likewise. Fast gallops followed till the General was on to the ball and placed the third goal to the credit of the Staff.

Divisional Staff.............................3 goals
M. I. No. 2.. Nil

Score:—

Divisional Staff, scratch .... 8 goals
M. I. No. 2, plus 4 .... 4 goals.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 23.

The King's Royal Rifles played the Leicesters to-day and defeated them by 2 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

Nattore vs Dalhousie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The Nattore eleven yesterday played the Dalhousie eleven at Ballygunge, and declared their innings closed after 223 runs had been scored for 3 wickets, O. Sankar contributing 101.

The Dalhousie eleven then went in and made 89 for 4 wickets.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Some Curiosities of the Prohibition Law.

I had intended to give some account of the Presidential campaign in New England, where the local elections of Vermont and Maine, preceding the general election by several weeks, are supposed to foreshadow in some degree the final result, writes H. J. W. in a contemporary. Unfortunately Mr. Hearst and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan have raised such a stir with their heated personal discussions and personal disclosures that it is impossible to treat the campaign any longer in a methodical and orderly fashion.

Still, leaving aside for a moment the all-consuming question of who bribed who, we may return to peaceful Maine in order to draw a few general deductions. Vermont didn't count for much either way. But when Maine goes Republican by a narrow majority of only 8,000 votes in a Presidential year, some explanations are required. In other States we have promises of big surprises; but here is something actual and tangible for consideration. It is not enough to say that the Republican majority in the State elections two years ago was even smaller. That is only shifting the need of explanation two years back. Nor is it altogether satisfying to point out that local issues absorbed public interest. The explanation is enlightening but insufficient. The fact of the matter is that the same cry goes up all over the country, and especially in what are called the doubtful States. Everywhere the local issues are more important than the national. Not only in Maine, but in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa—one could go on almost throughout the entire list of stars and stripes.

In New York, for example, men or either for or against Governor Hughes, and they feel strongly, not to say bitterly, on the subject, just as they used to feel strongly about Roosevelt. But no one feels strongly about Taft or Bryan. Once Bryan was spoken of as one beyond the pale, or worse—he was Antichrist to many. Now the worst that can be said of him is that he is a political weathercock, and the majority has come round to the popular idea that Bryan would make a most conservative President. As for Taft, he is faultily faultless, and wears a perpetual smile. So it is in Ohio, where the drink question is really far more important in the eyes of the people than any national platform. Indiana, we hear, has at least ninety local issues to match the ninety odd counties in the State, and every issue of vital seriousness. One might multiply instances "ad nauseam." The main point is that the people as a whole are agitated far more about their immediate political interests than about national questions, and they absolutely refuse to get enthusiastic about the Presidential campaign. The only way to stir up the languid fires of partisanship has been to start a campaign of personal abuse. And herein Mr. Hearst and Mr. Roosevelt have succeeded admirably. But have they really inspired Republican or Democrat with a strong desire to vote? I should imagine the contrary. They have made splendid copy for the sensational newspapers, but the general result is rather what Hearst intended. The average voter is apt to get sick of both the great national parties, and they won't fall back upon Hearst and Hisgen, so they will let the polls alone or confine their attention to the drink question. As far as the two candidates go Bryan certainly scores. He gets plenty of good advertising, while poor Taft is relegated to the back of the stage. But we are wandering from Maine What we learn in this far-down East State is that prohibition is a real live issue far more than labour injunctions or the insurance of bank deposits. And the curious thing about Maine (and a good many other States) is that once prohibition has been established by law it is difficult to elect an executive which will attempt to get the law repealed, but impossible to elect one which would enforce the law. The newly elected Governor will leave the law as it is, but he will be just as lenient as his predecessor in carrying it out.

And here you have the American people in a nutshell. They love passing laws, but they are extremely indifferent about obeying them—until a Roosevelt comes along with a policeman's baton. Why this should be so it is hard to explain. One would say there were no hypocrites in Maine. There is the old, sturdy New England population, Puritanical, of course, but not averse to drink, and grafted thereon one finds along the coast a summer population of most sophisticated holiday-makers, from York Harbour, where the simple life prevails and dinnerjackets are almost prohibited, to Bar Harbor, the haunt of the millionaires with its Italian villas, wonderfully kept lawns, steam yachts and dinner parties, and palace of arts in the wood and golf-links, and incidentally, the most perfect scenery in the world. But the holiday-makers have no more legislative power in Maine than a Russian Grand Duke has in Cannes. They pay good taxes, and leave behind them every autumn a rich deposit of national curency. In the fall the State of Maine reverts to the original type of New England Puritan, be he farmer or small manufacturer. A good, hard-headed, practical man in every way, one would suppose, until it comes to law-giving, and then he steps, as it were, out of the ship of, reason into the sea of faith. He passes laws for the sake of an ideal, and then spends a good deal of time in evading them. It is true that there are grave distinctions and various ways of breaking the law besides various degrees among lawbreakers. One man may not have a bottle of beer on his premises, while another boldly sells cocktails. I know an innkeeper in a seaside resort who actually writes "Rathskeller" over a door that leads to what is simply a bar-room. But then he was once in the State Legislature, and knows how to arrange these matters. One must not exaggerate the inefficiency of the law. The visitor is apt to be misled because he consorts with the summer residents, who are a law unto themselves. At least, they have clubs where the locker-room system is in vogue. Each member theoretically owns a locker, where he, theoretically, keeps such liquors as he may prefer. When he is thirsty or his friend is thirsty he asks the club attendant to get him a drink from his locker. That is the theory. The actual result differs in no respect from the practice in any club in any non-prohibition State. In other words, you ask for a drink when you want one, and you pay for it when your club bill comes in at the end of the month.

But the "native" apparently is not quite so well off in this respect. And, indeed, it is quite difficult to find an intoxicant in Bangor for example. So it must not be supposed that prohibition is altogether a farce. There must be far less drinking now in Maine than there was twenty years ago. You can get a drink if you know the ropes, but you must know them first. It would seem that the result of this system is that the temperate drinkers become teetotalers because they don't trouble to procure alcohol, while the drunkards remain drunkards as before. Anyhow, the volume of consumption is less. It might be wiser, one would suppose, to have less stringent laws and enforce them. But the temperance advocate says "No; you can't ever get laws thoroughly enforced in America; so it is better to have a very stringent law and have it carried out in part." And perhaps he is right. No one, however, except the extreme prohibitionists seem to be quite sure of their ground, and the result is that the drink question is still an unsolved and very vital problem. The fact that the Democrats in Maine—the Democrats being the more liberal-minded in this respect—came so near winning shows that the policy of prohibition is very far from being accepted as a settled good.

In New Hampshire they brew excellent ale. And I confess there is a sense of freedom in being able to call for a draught of the sparkling Portsmouth product without a sense of prevarication or felony. But here there is a local issue equally strong. If you want to know all about graft, and railway graft in particular, you must read "Mr. Crewe's Career,' by Mr. Winston Churchill (of America). Nothing could give a better idea of the tyranny of the Boston and Maine railroad, which has all of New England north of Boston in its grip. Here is a "multum in parvo" of American corporation rule. The hero of the book, needless to say, is Mr. Churchill himself in rather thin disguise. And here we have a curiosity of politics. The Republican Party in New Hampshire has for years been dominated by the Boston and Maine. Mr. Churchill comes along, raises a flag of reform inside the party. He tries to be nominated for Governor, and fails. This year he allows another reform leader to try for the nomination, and he also fails. Now what will Mr. Churchill and his followers do at the polls? Will they vote for the Boston and Maine, Railroad candidate for governor, or will they vote for the Democratic nominee? Presumably, they will vote Republican for Mr. Churchill has no desire to break up the party, but only to purge it. That is very well for Mr. Churchill, for he has need of the party in his future political career. But how about the plain people? Here they are confronted with precisely the same question that is facing the voters all over the country.

The Republican Party has been the party of corporation rule; it is the party of the Forakers and Aldriches; it is the party of the rich; it is the party controlled for years by what Mr. Roosevelt calls malefactors of great wealth. Mr. Roosevelt has tried to purge it of its sins. And incidentally he has done a good deal to lay its sins bare to the public gaze. What will the plain people do? Will they take Roosevelt's word that the party has been bad in the past, and vote against it; or will they vote for Taft because Roosevelt promises that Taft will continue the purging process? The answer is not so simple as one might imagine. It seems simple enough that one should vote for Roosevelt or even for Taft because Roosevelt says Taft is an honourable man. But I know if I lived in New Hampshire my first instinct would be to vote against the Boston and Maine Railroad, and lest there should be any chance of my spoiling my ballot I should vote the straight democratic ticket That's how it strikes one in New England, and one must not forget that there are similar local issues in every State that is doubtful.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURES OF AN INTERVIEW.

Apart altogether from the importance of it contents, the MS. of the interview with the German Emperor had some remarkable adventures. Here is the Westminster's summary of its diverting movements:—

"(1) The Emperor, it appears, received from a private Englishman a 'flimsy' manuscript, emboding a series of conversations which the Kaiser had, had with various English personages, with a request for permission to publish it.

"(2) Stating that if the Foreign Office saw no objection to its publication he had none, the Emperor handed the statement to Prince Bulow.

"(3) Without reading it, the busy Chancellor handed it over to one of his clerks to attend to.

"(4) Without examining the 'illegible English' manuscript. the clerk sent it to the Foreign Office to be reported upon.

"(5) The head of the Press Department was absent. So a subordinate official sent the document back to Norderney, where the Chancellor was hunting, with the remark that it contained nothing which need not be published.

"(6) Again the Chancellor was too busy to read the article, so it went back to the Kaiser and to the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

"(7) Prince Bulow, therefore, first learned what the interview contained from the German newspapers, which quoted it in full from the columns of our contemporary.

"Taking upon himself the whole responsibility for this long series of remarkable blunders, the Imperial Chancellor promptly tendered his resignation in a long letter setting out his reasons in full. The Emperor, however, begged Prince Bulow to remain in office, and this the Chancellor has consented to do.

PRINCE BULOW CHALLENGED.

"The Berlin correspondent of the Gil Blas professes to have better information than that supplied by the German Foreign Office, for he says:—

"'The interview was published with the consent of Prince von Bulow, who was aware of the content, of the "Daily Telegraph" article long before it appeared. The Emperor alone took the initiative in its publication. Prince von Bulow is even said to have collaborated in editing it. The fact is that neither the Emperor nor the Chancellor believed that its publication in an English newspaper would arouse the criticisms of the whole German Press and create such intense excitement in Germany. The story put in circulation by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" was invented in order to ward off the consequences which the affair may have. It took three days to compose this story, which, it is hoped, will put an end to the excitement in Germany.

The "Tagliche Rundschau," in an article headed "The Catastrophe," says:—

"It is difficult to find words in the presence of this proof of our art of governing, which cannot be matched even in our days of decadence. The 'careful examination' of the manuscript of the interview by the Foreign Office consisted in the official concerned ascertaining that the Emperor's assertions agreed with the facts contained in the official documents, and, after this examination, the article emerges gaily into the world, infuriates the French, Russians, Dutch, and East Asiatics against us, excites bitterness and nervous irritation amongst our own people, undermines our neighbours' belief in our reliability, and evokes for us from the British people a cold and wounding refusal which we are now trying to swallow down."

"The German papers complain in general that his Majesty should perform political actions of the highest importance otherwise than through official channels and in agreement with his first Minister," says the "Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 83 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW WARSHIP NAMES.

What are to be the names of our new warships? It is a question that is always asked at this time of the year, and now that the contracts for five of the new cruisers of the "Boadicea" type are about to be given out, that the new battleship will soon be on the stocks at Portsmouth and that a new cruise of the "Invincible" type will be laid down at Devonport interest in the problem is running high.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has recently shown in his book on men-of-war names that there are 1,700 names formerly borne by British ships from which the Admiralty can choose. It would not seem, therefore, that the question could be one of much difficulty, yet there have bean First Lords who were sadly troubled to find names that pleased them. Mr. Julian Corbett tells the story of a letter he once wrote to the Admiralty, suggesting that a new first-class battleship then building should be christened the "Drake." A dignified reply arrived a few days later in which "My Lords" regretted that they were unable to carry out the suggestion, as "it would be contrary to precedent to name a first-class battleship after a bird!"

Mr. McKenba should not be in such a plight as another First Lord, an old Etonian, who could not even name a gun-brig without first consulting Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," for in a measure the names of the two large ships in this year's programme are forecast by those of the vessels to which they will be sisters. The Portsmouth battleship, being a sister to the "Vanguard" and the "Collingwood," will almost certainly bear a name of Nelsonic associations. There are three names to which the choice appears to be confined, "Foudroyant," "Captain," and "St. George." Of these the first was borne by Nelson's flagship in the Mediterranean after the battle of the Nile, the second was the ship he commanded at the battle of St. Vincent, and the third was his flagship in the expedition to the Baltic. There is, it is true, a "St. George" at present in the Navy List but she is a cruiser, already sixteen years old, and it is not a little curious that the name of the patron saint is not borne by a more important ship.

If, moreover, we clothe "St. George" with a new lustre, it will be desirable to bring back into the Navy List the "St. Andrew," the "St. David," and the "St Patrick," all of them fine old ship-names that have languished in obscurity far too long. In the Navy of Henry V, we find our first "Andrew," and our second was a prize from the Spanish Navy in 1596. We had a "St. Patrick" in the days of Charles II. that took part in the only Christmas Day sea fight in our annals, and the "St. David,' which was also a contemporary of Mr. Pepys, took part in a number of Colonial expeditions in the West Indies.

The cruiser of the "Invincible" type that will be built at Devonport, will be the fourth of the class and her name, in order to harmonise with the other three, should begin with the syllable. "In," and should be a "mere blustering adjective," as a writer, unlearned in the story of our ship names, once described the "Victorious." There are five such names already in the Navy List, and among almost forgotten names from which a choice may be made, there are the "Indignant," "Infernal," "Intelligent," and "Inveterate." The suggestion has been made that a new name might be brought in for this ship, either "Indestructible, Invicta, or Industrious."

The five small cruisers of the "Bodicea" class offer far more scope for fancy. Indeed, some have already run away with the idea that these ships are to be named after early British sovereigns, and have unofficially stated that the new ship at Pembroke is callad "Caractacus." If this is the intention of the Admiralty, it is far more likely she will be called "Caradoc," which is a name already known to Naval annals, and others may possibly be "Alfred," "Cornelia" "David," "Duncan," and "Llewellyn." At the same time there is a much better alternative in the names of Queens of England or famous Queens-Consort. "Elizabeth" and "Mary" are both famous old ship-names, as is also "Anne." And for the other two there is a choice between "Caroline," "Izabella," "Katherine," and "Charlotte."

There were in the old days some extraordinary ship-names. The "Royal Escape," the old coal brig in which Charles II, made his fight to France in 1651, is typical of such names. After the restoration she was added to the Navy under that title, and served for many years. Charles also gave us the "Fubbs," which he called so after the pet name of the Duchess of Portsmouth. Queen Elizabeth, too. had a quaint fancy for ship names, and a vessel which she launched in 1559 at Woolwich she christened the "Elizabeth Jonas," in remembrance of her own deliverance from the fury for her enemies, "from which in one respect she was no less miraculously preserved than was the prophet Jonas from the belly of the whale.,

"Franchise" is an old ship-name that it might be topical to revive just now, but "Love and Friendship," "Romulus," and "Young Spragee" are old warship names that do not commend themselves to the modern ear. Nor are we ever likely to revive the "Joseph Straker," the "Lady Castlereagh," or the "Black Joke" of our forefathers.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th November, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,60,000	1,65,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	327	8	652
For previous 18 weeks of half year	23,80,453	27,36,338	10,394	51,27,185
Total for 19 weeks ..	25,40,453	29,01,338	14,394	54,56,185
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,031	1,53,570	2,467	2,86,068
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	258	304	5	567
Total to corresponding date do. ..	24,91,202	33,70,503	74,844	59,36,549

Increase for the week.. .... Rs. 42,932
Decrease to date.. .... Rs. 4,80,364

OF the 1,905,000 children born in Bengal in 1907, as many as 20 out of every 100 died during the first year of life, an appaling rate of mortality, but slightly less than in the year preceding. Calcutta headed the list with a percentage of over 29, Birbhum, Burdwan and Balasore coming next with percentage between 23 and 27. Leaflets on the feeding and rearing of infants have been distributed broadcast, but no apparent effect has been produced. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks in his Annual Report:—"No appreciable reduction in infant mortality can be expected by such means, as the people are still mostly illiterate. The poverty of the masses and the squalid conditions under which they live, together with unsuitable substitutes for the proper natural food when the mother's supply fails, will continue as powerful factors in swelling the mortality: the causes lie too deep to be easily touched or affected.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 26th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 11,170, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year of Rs. 3,240. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th September, 1908, were Rs. 1,25,387, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,538.

BY THE WAY

LAW AND ORDER.

It is certainly without regret that we learn that the ineffable Mr. Stewart Gray has declined to find the sureties demanded for his good behaviour. For it is all to the good that this pestilent apostle of mischievous clap-trap should cool his ardour in prison for the next three months. If certain other of the traitors—as Mr. Crooks has justly called them—who eruly incite the workless and unemployable to acts of violence and lawlessness could be also laid by the heels, neither the country nor the House of Commons would be any the worse for their removal. We do not profess to understand the policy of the Government in this matter. Either it is of paramount importance to preserve order, and to check wanton attacks upon it, or it is not. But if this is the first duty of sane Governments, the methods chosen to fulfil it seem too childish for words. We do not understand the principles on which sentences very justly passed on Suffragists are modified and remitted, and we do not understand the principles on which foul-mouthed demagogues are allowed to preach riot and plunder at the expense of very mild and dilatory proceedings. These persons are not "political" offenders—whatever that fine phrase may be said to mean. They are rioters. They may be contemptible in one sense; but they are most mischievous in others. And we would have no paltry faltering with the punishment which they richly earn, and which they deliberately invite.

ARABIAN SECRETS.

There is a good deal of rashness in the haste with which man concludes that mystery and the unknown have departed from the earth. We hear so much of past geographical discovery, and we are, most of us, so very ignorant of geography, that we labour under the foolish impression that neither land nor sea has more secrets to offer for the unveiling. In our hazy way we cling to the Poles as the only possibilities, though scepticism surrounds even them—sceptcism as to their having anything new and original to present to the gaze of the dauntless explorer. As a matter of fact, a very considerable part of the globe has not been adequately explored by white man. There is the southern part of Arabia, for instance, over which (to misquote Gibbon slightly) "generations and ages have passed away in silent oblivion. At the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Mr. D. G. Hogarth reminded us—what we really stand in need of being reminded of—that no European has ever entered this tract of some 600,000 square miles, and he would be a bold man who would venture on the journey. Mr. Hogarth seems to think that the only hope of exploring Arabia lies in the airship, which might, when it gets into proper working order, convey a few earnest trippers over the inhospitable land without risk from the terrific heat. For ourselves, we like to think that the world has not yielded up all its geographical mysteries. We feel inclined, much as we appreciate the feats of explorers, to lament the possibility of the airship sailing gaily over a royal road to the awesome desert.

THE WOMEN WHO WOULD.

Women candidates have not gained much encouragement at the municipal elections. Only two were successful at the polls. The exploits of the fanatical Suffragists may have had an evil influence on the chances of these would-be councillors, but we doubt whether most provincial towns would in any case have been disposed to look with favour on such candidates. As yet they regard municipal business as the affair of men, and put no faith in woman's general administrative powers. Though we believe in the benefit of women guardians and educationists, we are not sure that borough and town councils are a fitting sphere for women. At least, they cannot do so much good there as in other directions. And it is notable that the provinces clearly recognise the possibilities of woman's work on education committees and boards of guardians. In some of them women are chosen from outside the council to serve on the education committees, and women guardians have worked well in the same towns for many years. The results of the elections, putting aside the possible influence of the mad Suffragist campaign, do not mean that women's work is ignored, only that there is a disposition to confine it to what seems the more proper sphere.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

Since the prospect of war between Bulgaria and Turkey grew remote, the anxiety of Europe has been focussed on the violence of Servia. The visit of the fiery Crown Prince to St. Petersburg was not at first regarded with complacency. Russia has taken some pains, however, to assure the interested Powers of her well-meaning in the matter. If, as now seems probable, the visit of the Crown Prince was the occassion of an effort to make him see the futility and mischievousness of firey words and invocations there is reason to view it with approval. Servia would no doubt like to drag Russia with her into a war with Turkey. Such a war, however, as Russia must recognise, would be a disgrace to a great Power and involve no small loss of hardly won position as a friend and ally of the graver influences making for peace. Russian sympathy with the Slav people is obvious. She can hardly forget it in a moment. Nor would it be just to expect such farget fulness. What wedo expect, and what we have good reason to hope has happened, is that she has used her power of the persuasion to good purpose, and that the Crown Prince will return to Servia a wiser man with a clearer understanding of his country's situation.

DE LUNATICO INQUORENDO.

Lord Rosebery is excessively annoyed—to use a mild phrase—about the escape of lunatics from Epsom. In a letter to the "Times" he asks "how long will public opinion allow this gross, flagrant, and wanton scandal to exist?" And if he is mad with anger there is certainly method in his madness whilst it is difficult, in view of the terrible epidemic of brutal crime to which the country has lately been subjected, to resist a suspicion that there may be method in the madness of some of these "echappes de Charenton." For the facts are that in twelve months twenty-nine patients escaped two of them twice. And the Home Office can only say that "seven of the twenty-nine are still at large, but the great majority of the escapes are those of lunatics of a perfectly harmless type." This is as Lord Rosebery argues, "cold comfort." The "great majority" is not a too consoling phrase, and where shall we find assurance that the excitements inseparable from escape may not turn the "harmless" into the "dangerous" lunatic? Inded we sympathise with Epsom's point of view in a matter which has more than a local importance. We also sympathise with the lunatics and the Home Office. There must be asylums somewhere, and no district wants them within its own borders. Lunatics, whose numbers unhappily grow in the stress of modern life, must be treated humanely. Such liberty must be allowed as may lighten their darkness and restore the doubtful cases to sanity. But the community must not be sacrificed to the lunatic. It does not seem that all is for the best in the best possible of words at the Epsom asylum. These escapes are too frequent, and "something ought to be done." That is a vague and general statement. We are only sure of one thing—that a Royal Commission would not improve matters one whit. A strong man, however, might tackle the problem.

THE LADIES' CORNER

ANTIQUE EMBROIDERY.

Antique lawn or muslin embroidery, which is becoming almost priceless nowadays, continues to represent an expensive item of the toilette long after its initial cost has been forgotten. Unless the collar coat, and revers are sent to the dry cleaner when soiled, a honeycomb of rents and holes is usually the sequel to the ordinary washerwoman's good intentions with regard to their renovation. If an amateur knows enough about washing to avoid rubbing the soap directly on the material or kneading the delicate work between the knuckles as if it were a cotton duster, she is probably ignorant of the fact that fine embroidery should never be touched with the hands at while it is in the washtub. An expert always begins operations by tacking the fabric to a clean cloth, laying this over a smooth board, and pinning a piece of muslin over the top which is sufficiently large to spread well over the outer border and cover the entire design. A soft brush—the bristles of which are no harder than those with which a man brushes his silk hat—should then be dipped in a strong and frothy lather made with hot water and white soap, and rubbed over the muslin gently and evenly. When the embroidery is clean the soap should be removed by dabbing with a pice of spong. The embroidery must then be rolled up and placed on one side until nearly dry, when it should be removed from its wrappings and ironed on the wrong side over a pice of coarse flannel with a cool iron.

INVISIBLE DARNING.

If a dress has been accidentally caught on a nail it only too often happens that the rent occurs in the front panel or side gore of the skirt or on the sleeve, where it cannot be concealed in the folds of the material. In lieu of drawing the severed edges together with silk, or even with frayed threads of the material, an excellent plan lies in mending the tear with ordinary court plaster, the result, if carefully done, producing a more invisible reparation than by any other method. The torn skirt or coat should be turned inside out and laid on a table, the edges of the rent pulled gently together, and the material round it fastened to the table by a few pins placed upright. The court plaster should be slightly damped in warm water and allowed to get perfectly pliable, when it should be laid on the rent held down firmly for a few moments. The plaster can then be dabbed with the hand till the patch lies perfectly evenly and adheres to the surface, while a piece of paper should be laid over the top and the material pressed with a hot iron, any frayed threads being finally cut away.

A USEFUL CUPBOARD.

Boots and shoes in a bedroom always seem to be in the way, unless some special receptacle is provided for them. A shoe cupboard is an easy thing to manufacture, and it can also be made useful as a seat. The side of a fair-seized wooden box should first be padded, and then covered with a pretty chintz or cretonne, letting the open end face outwards. The cretonne must either be gathered or pleated round the three sides, making two small curtains in front, running on a wooden rod, and opening in the middle. A frill round the top as a finish, and a series of cretonne pockets, each to hold a boot or shoe, and tacked inside the box, complete the cupboard.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

A largely attended meeting of the executive committee of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League was held at the offices of the League, Caxton House, Westminster, on Mondoy, Nov. 2. Lady Jersey presided, and among these present were the Hon. Ivor Guest, Lady George Hamilton, Mr. Heber Hart, Lady Haversham, Miss Janet Hogarth, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde, Mrs. Massie, Miss Pretious, the Hon. N. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mrs. Somervell, Miss Ermine Taylor, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Lady Weardale. A large increase of membership and an accession of new and important country branches in the West of England were announced, and the reports received from the League's organisers in the Western and Midland Counties were regarded as extremely satisfactory. Two additional organisers were appointed to proceed to the Eastern Counties It was also stated that considerable additions to the publications of the League had been made, including leaflets on "Women's Position under Laws made by Man," "Married Women and the Factory Law," and "Why the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, 1908, would be unfair to Women if it became Law."

SUFFRAGISTS' TACTICS CONDEMNED BY AUTHOR OF VOTES FOR WOMEN BILL.

"I say, with the most profound conviction, that if any person wishes well to this cause he must use his influence against tactics which are likely to set the good feeling of the country against us and against this movement; he must have no participation in, and no approval of, or resource to violence and force." This strong pronouncement was made the other evening by Mr. H. Y. Stanger, K.C., M.P., at a meeting in Hackney Town Hall, in support of Women's Suffrage, held under the auspices of the Central Hackney Women's Liberal Association. As Mr. Stanger is the author of a Bill for the enfranchisment of women, his condemnation of the tactics of the militant suffragists carries great weight. It was received with hearty approval by the large audience of men and women who filled the Town Hall. In the course of his speech Mr. Stanger told a delightful story in illustration of the old-fashioned antagonism to the development of women educationally as well as politically. A lady of his acquaintance—it came out later that she was Mrs. Stanger—had, when a girl, learnt to swim. She happened to mention the fact to a clerical friend, who was quite shocked at the thought of a lady acquiring such a masculine accomplishment. "But," said the lady, "supposing I am on the point of drowning?" "In that case," replied the clergyman, in no way non-plused, "you would have to wait until some man came along and saved you."

Dr. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, writes as follows in the "Tropical Agriculturist":—"The time when a man could easily introduce great improvements in methods of cultivation or tapping (in the rubber industry) is passing, and careful detailed work and thought will be required. At the same time the great profitableness of the industry is going by and success will be to the man who most carefully, economically, and energeticalty manages his plantation, and applies the results of science to it. The old idea, so common here that Ceylon, by virtue of cheap labour, would necessarily have things all its own way, is being very markedly upset, as we predicted years ago, and Ceylon is no more 'facile princeps' among tropical Colonies. People are, however, beginning to awaken to the idea that a new age is dawning, and that scientific treatment is coming in in most things. Brute labour cannot compete against improved treatment, nor against machinery."

THE TWO SERVICES.

NORTH SEA EXERCISE.

The passage of the Home Fleet from Scotland to the Nore was taken advantage of by Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman to carry out a tactical exercise which resulted in a conspicuous success for the main fleet. The idea governing the operations was that the Nore, Portsmouth, and Devenport divisons with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, representing a hostile fleet, should endeavour to effect the passage south without being intercepted and attacked by the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, under Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan, acting in conjunction with the Eastern Destroyer Flotilla, consisting of one cruiser, two scouts, and 17 destroyers. The opposing forces moved off simultaneously, the battle fleet from Queensferry, and the atttacking ships from Harwich. The "enemy" was sighted by the cruisers steering south-east, and this fact was transmitted by wireless to the flotilla, which was about fifty miles to the south. Rear-Admiral Callaghan's squadron being too weak to attack the force led by Sir Francis Bridgeman in the "Dreadnought," accordingly retired to a place of safety, and the destroyer flotilla shaped course with the object of intercepting the progress of the big ships and making an attack after dark. Suspecting what might happen if he kept on a south-easterly course, Admiral Bridgeman formed his fleet into close order, altered course after sunset, and arrived at the Nore without having given the destroyers a chance of even seeing him. In this way the last of the combined cruises of the Home Fleet for the year came to an end.

SHOULD BRITAIN FALL.

A German writer, with that peculiar lack of tact which so many German writers display, has chosen this present moment of tension, anxiety, and gloomy fears, to indulge in a little pamphlet in which he tries to picture a fall of the British Empire and what would happen after it. The main principle is that the British North Sea Fleet sustains a crushing defeat, and England is occupied by German Army Corps. Russia and France desert this country in her extremity, and everything is peacefully divided among the great European Powers. The German is a little too self-satisfied, however. Even granted that the British fleet has been crushed, the German High Sea Fleet, though successful, would undoubtedly be badly mauled and in no position to assert or maintain Germany's naval supermacy in succession to that of Britain. Moreover, when our great Empire fabric come crashing to the ground there is very little possibility that in the general scramble for the fragments general peace could be preserved; and when it came to a question of hostilities over-seas, the crippled German fleet would probably be entirely incapable of protecting transports, bearing the German military machine, from the attacks of enemies. Germany would therefore snatch the chestnut from the fire at the expense of some very badly burned fingers, only to have the mortification of seeing others profit by her injury. Still, even Germans, as recent history shows, sometimes make very serious and very foolish mistakes, and she may try even so hazardous a game if we are not ready, to repel her at every point.

OUR DANGEROUS COAST.

"A system of guarding the coast of Barnstaple Bay, which allows two vessels to come ashore unobserved and become wrecks within a week, following as it does, on other similar painful occurrences in the near past, stands condemned as inefficient and highly unsatisfactory." Such was the rider passed by a jury sitting at the inquest on the body of the mate of the vessel Phyllis Grey quite recently, and under such a grave compulsion the Admiralty should certainly bestir themselves and remedy any evil which may exist at Santon Sands, North Devon. Of a different character, however, is the wholesale and strong condemnation of the reduction of coastguard services contained in a letter sent to the Admiralty by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. In the first instance which I have mentioned the Admiralty seem, somewhat unwisely, to have reduced the staff at a spot which is particularly dangerous, and needs careful watching: but there can be the little doubt that some very good and exceedingly useful economies have been effected by abolishing absolutely unnecessary stations. Every penny of this regained money should now be turned towards other more useful works, of which there is abundance all crying urgently for funds: and money thus expended will produce far more satisfactory results and far more useful ones. Therefore, if the Admiralty, in misplaced zeal, have committed a minimum of harm by achieving a maximum of good, let them now repair all damage unwittingly done, and, with their great savings which would still remain let them continue to find an affective coast patrol at all important points, until the duties of guarding the coasts are taken over by other Government departments.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

Mr. Haldane assures us that there is no present intention on the part of the Government of reducing further the South African garrison. Evidently such a reduction is regarded as a possibility, and therefore we pointed out recently the great importance, from many points of view, of maintaining a sufficient garrison in that country as a strategical centre. Lord Methuen's words seem to have confused some people, because he is reported to have spoken of a mandate having been given to him by Mr. Haldane to endeavour to consolidate the present forces in South Africa, "in order that the Mother Country might be able to withdraw every soldier, leaving the defence of South Africa to the Colonies." That the present forces are to be consolidated or concentrated and that some of them are to be withdrawn, is well known. But perhaps Lord Methuen, went beyond his warrant when he spoke of the ultimate purpose which the Government have in view especially when he enforced it by saying that he never had a more important duty to fulfil than in carrying out the mandate in question. Lord Methuen is a soldier who is not inclined to beat about the bush in such matters but it is very desirable that the various statements should be cleared up. Our own belief is that, though no reduction is now contemplated, the possibility of such a reduction is very clearly in the view of some members of the Government.

THE LEADING OF CAVALRY.

Sir Ian Hamilton has been expressing, with insight and discrimination, his views upon the leading of cavalry. He is not himself a cavalry officer, but experience has given him the competence to criticise and he expresses views based upon recent events, much discussed, but which have not found their way into the Press. He has observed that guns in action operate upon the cavalry opposed to them "as magnets act upon steel," drawing upon themselves time after time the brunt of the mounted attack. In the late cavalry manœuvres there was too much of a tendency to charge at any target, and this is probably what Sir Ian Hamilton had in his mind. There are many controversial cavalry questions, and not least among them the possibility or otherwise of "getting home" against the fire of modern weapons. Possibly, or even probably, as Sir Ian says, the want of stopping power in the ·303 bullet, and the dispersed formations which are in vogue, may give opportunities to cavalry which some have not suspected. However this may be, it cannot apply to artillery, which is scarcely subject to what is known as panic. Without in the smallest degree depreciating the value of cavalry we may conclude with Sir Ian Hamilton that if batteries are ridden into, this can only be under exceptional conditions, such as those which may arise during a pursuit. The General wishes his cavalry to understand that they will often be playing the enemy's game if they make their attack upon his guns, and that nine times out of ten they will be well advised to fight shy of batteries in action, unless they find they can charge from a direction which affords the guns no field of fire, or can attack them with their natural and most deadly enemy, the bullet. It would be a fatal error to depreciate in any way what is generally known as the cavalry spirit. What is required is that that spirit shall be regulated and directed—in other words, that the cavalry shall be well led—and that if dismounted action has to be resorted to, it shall have an offensive character, and shall conduce to the effective employment of mounted action.

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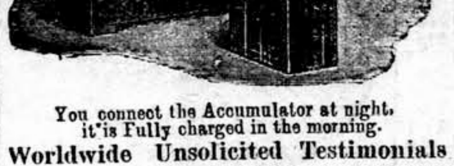

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Fuller Accumalator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDI
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.
Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory
KESHRANJAN OIL
has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makara dhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WEST END
"CHAMPION"
LEVER WATCH
NICKEL Rs. 32
ST. SILVER Rs. 50
A SUPERIOR TIME-KEEPER.
WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR.
Write for Price List.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O.,
BOMBAY.

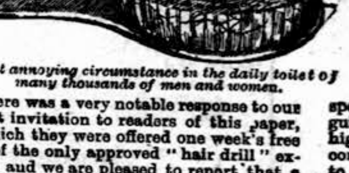
A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort
BOMBAY

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System's timely dose may be administered [illegible] Those who use them recommend them [illegible] all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

B.G.
"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 9 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd., [illegible]



Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.
A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.
There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."
Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.
We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.
Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.
The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.
Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.
Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift
A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.
bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.
"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.
No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name ....
Address ....

INSECT BITES and STINGS
The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.
Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving
Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.
You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/1½, 2/3d, and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—
[illegible] CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and an unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurables, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a burden to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments [illegible] unrivalled [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes [illegible] Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or [illegible] Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 1s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, [illegible] whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days [illegible]. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the [illegible] Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground [illegible] worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from [illegible] Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the [illegible] Dr. De Roos' [illegible]
[illegible] TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [23RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
28 Bars Silver.	36,865	London	D Sassoon & Co.
2 Packages gold Bullion	856	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Sovereigns.	9,850		
Gold coins.	2,259		
Rupees ...	2,900		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 5 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T., to 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Banks were not so keen to buy because of the firmer discount rates advised from London. A few bills have been placed at our quotation. There is only a small enquiry for remittance, but Banks are not likely to offer better terms for the present. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	163 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	189

Government Paper :—

At the opening to-day the quotations were 94 7/16 for cash and 94 3/8 for the account. There has not been much business passing, but the tendency has been firmer and at the close rates are 1/16 higher all round. The quotations from Calcutta to-day are also higher, the ready rate being advised as 94 1 2 and forward in a month at 94 7/16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·8
1st Settlement	„ 94·7

Bullion :—

On Saturday the London Bar silver market closed unchanged at 23 1/16 for cash and two months' delivery, and New York was also unchanged at 49 7/8. Locally the market has been quiet. Ready bars opened at 58 5/16 ex-duty, but are 1/16 lower at the close. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the figures of the Ginners Report received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous four years.

GINNED UP TO 14TH NOV.

	Bales.
1908	9,631,000
1907	7,300,000
1906	8,562,000
1905	7,501,000
1904	9,786,000

The number of bales ginned since the last report is 1,432,000 against 1,172,000 bales during the same period last year and 1,656,000 bales in 1906. It is no doubt due to this falling off in the daily average during the fortnight for which the figures are [illegible] that the report is considered as bullish in New York.

The local market opened quiet with prices rather easier, and though there was more disposition shown to sell, there was no improvement in the enquiry from shippers.

There has been little business doing during the day and prices close as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand for new and old crop.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212-13	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204-5	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	170 1-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000 Bales
Total Imports	28,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·80	4·79	4·78	4·77
+03	+04	+03	+03

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July,-Aug.
4·77	4·77	4·80	4·79	4·77
+03	+03	+05	+04	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 1 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The tone of this market is also quiet but steady and quotations are :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 8 8 0 to Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
„ Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 10 0 R. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore 8 2 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with a small business, passing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 45 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... „ 46 8 0

Poppyseed :—

New Crop Apl-May .. ... Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...Rs. 30 8 0 Feb. Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ...Rs. 5 14 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Jan--Feb ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 9 6 R, T.
White Pessi 85 „ „ ... „ 5 15 0 „
Tone—Firm,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,472½
India	68
Indian Specie Bank	54½
Mills :—	
Currimbhai Mills	1,162½
David	472½
Kohinoor	840
Manockji Petit	3,320
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	645
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	129
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co.. Ltd. Ordinary	130
Do. do. Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	340
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,127½
Telephone Co	33
Treacher & Co	600
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	532½
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	423 3-4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,393	bales.
Wheat	6,285	cwts.
Linseed	908	„
Rapeseed	1·5	„
Gingellyseed	14,919	„
Poppyseed	103	„
Groundnuts	1,214	„
Castorseed	7,621	„
Rice	11,172	„
Myrabollams	1,739	„
Cottonseed...	6,660	„
Mowraseed...	1,539	„
Gram	2,004	„
Joowar	4,650	„
Maize	654	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 14th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 14. Rs.	Nov. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,04,208	35,68,844
Public Deposits at Branches	43,66,016	44,64,142
Other Deposits	8,74,90,947	9,05,92,075
Post Bills	28,723	16,623
Sundries	21,80,147	22,35,335
Rs....	11,81,79,041	12,09,77,019
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,28,56,329	1,25,69,431
Other authorised Securities.	27,28,001	26,91,926
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,66,86,254	162,52,204
Loans do. do.	2,47,45,609	2,76,20,129
Bills discounted and purchased	1,21,42,708	1,28,23,622
Dead Stock	3,11,763	3,12,820
Stamps	4,080	3,987
Bullion	2,01,417	1,40,900
Balances with other Banks.	13,00,553	8,55,635
Sundries	2,49,641	2,55,189
Cash	4,69,52,691	4,74,51,176
	11,81,79,041	12,09,77,019

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 10th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 10. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 17. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ..	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,71,08,179	1	10	1,50,16,699	15	11
Other Deposits, &c	16,66,58,341	3	11	16,61,43,923	1	0
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,13,853	15	9	8,75,799	3	4
Sundries	17,93,969	11	5	17,54,247	9	11
Rs...	22,25,54,844	0	11	22,00,40,669	14	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,87,28,840	0	0	2,85,96,337	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	36,36,082	0	0	44,58,984	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,01,18,668	13	4	3,91,89,009	14	2
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,99,95,727	9	3	5,01,38,710	11	9
Bills discounted, &c	2,71,16,208	7	0	2,85,26,983	7	9
Balances with other Banks ...	13,90,981	8	8	12,92,025	12	3
Bullion	4,022	12	0	4,022	12	0
Dead Stock	17,38,181	6	8	17,38,976	12	2
Stamps	16,566	11	8	16,493	4	3
Sundries	82,855	13	0	1,02,357	9	3
	15,28,28,084	11	9	15,40,63,901	3	7
Cash, &c, at Head Office.. Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,97,26,259	5	2	6,59,76,768	10	7
	22,25,54,844	0	11	22,00,40,669	14	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	3,89,125	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	24,80,604	Decrease.
Other Deposits	5,14,418	do
Post Bills	61,946	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,90,399	Increase.
Loans	9,29,659	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	1,42,983	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	14,10,775	do
Cash at Head Office	2,85,624	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	34,63,868	do

Percentage 35·89.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21ST NOVEMBER 1908.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 21st Nov. 1908. By Council Bills	£3,668,060
By Gold	£240,248
Balance to be remitted from 22nd Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909	£14,591,692

THOSE who contemplate going home next year will be interested to learn that the P. and O. Co. has arranged for the steamer "Japan" to call at Madras for passengers on the 27th March. She will carry one class of passengers only, at specially reduced rates, the return passages to Marseillies or London costing Rs. 743 and Rs. 792, respectively.

THE Superintendent of the Survey of the United States of America, in acknowledging the receipt of some Survey of India publications, writes :— "May I congratulate you on the excellent progress being made in geodesy in India. I find your publications contain better balanced ideas and more evidence of real advance in geodesy than the publication of any other country."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,472½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,580
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	68¼
	O. 50	50	1¼ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co..........	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath........	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	139
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue............	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	200	Nill.	23
Bombay Flour Mill......	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	340
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	12½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2½
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 206
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.........	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	470
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate............	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 14
	D. 30	60	...	
	P.150	40	2dis	61
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	500
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,127½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	118¾
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	4.72½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	365
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,580
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	840
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 740
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,075
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad--Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	423¾
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 106

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 645
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
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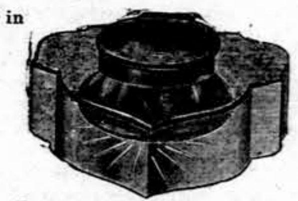
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.-D.-V. „ 5.

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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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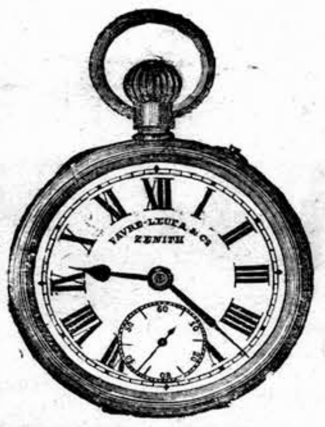
"ZENITH"



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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

QUETTA.

November 20th.—At the distribution of prizes of the Siri Guru Nanak Kanya Pathshala, at which Lady McMahon presided, on the 13th instant, the school girls sang and recited very prettily and in other ways showed the rapid advancement being made in Sikh girls' education.

In addressing the managing committee, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, made the following remarks :—

"I have had great pleasure in visiting this School to-day. Of all the great communities of India there is none, as you know, for whom the British Government entertains greater feelings of sympathy and friendship than for the loyal and brave nation of Sikhs. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification to see that the Sikhs are paying increased attention to the important matter of education, and especially to that of the girls.

"On the proper education of the girls of to-day depends, as you all know, not only the education of the men of to-morrow, but the progress and advancement of the community in general.

"The rapid increase and large numbers of this School is a matter of congratulation to those of you who are connected with its management, and the high class of education given, as demonstrated by the large percentage of pupils who have passed the prescribed tests in the various classes, reflects great credit not only on the teaching staff but on those who like, the Honorary Manager, Rai Bahadur Bhai Sadhu Singh, interest themselves in its management.

Lady McMahon asks me to thank you for inviting her to-day and to say how pleased she is with all she has seen and heard here. I join her in wishing this School continual progress and increased success. I thank you all for the entertainment you have given us to-day."

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER FETED.

COLONEL W. U. NICHOLAS AND THE PARSIS.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, the Parsis of Karachi were "At Home" at the Parsi Institute, at 5-30 p. m., to a large gathering of guests who were invited to meet Lieut.-Colonel W. U. Nicholas, V. D., late Commandant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps. Among those who were present were Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Commissioner in Sind, Mrs. Younghusband, and a large number of local officials and residents, with a fair sprinking of ladies. Mr. Framroze B. Panthakey opened the proceedings with a well-delivered speech in which he referred to Colonel Nicholas as having for 23 years worked hard and taken a deep and keen interest in volunteering in this province, joining the Corps as an officer in March 1886, and relinquishing its command in April, 1908. Those who came in contact with Colonel Nicholas spoke highly of his zeal and tact, and of his extreme kindness and courtesy to the rank and file; but the Parsi community owed him a special and deep debt of gratitude for the kindly interest he took and the valuable help he gave in having Parsis admitted to the corps. The speaker then gave a brief history of Parsi volunteering in India, covering the facts that the movement commenced immediately after the Mutiny, when Government recognising the loyalty of the Parsis permitted their enrollment in the Volunteer Corps of India, and although a few of them in Bombay and Karachi took advantage of the privilege at the time, the movement died out. Only in 1883 was it resuscitated in Quetta, through the exertions of a few prominent members of the community in Baluchistan, especially those of that able and energetic volunteer, Khan Bahadur Captain Dinshaw Khambatta, with the help of a few high officials. In 1884 this Parsi gentleman secured a commission in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, the first of its kind; and on his transfer to Poona, after much trouble had several Parsis admitted into the Poona, Volunteer Corps in 1890. This awakened the Parsis of Karachi who applied for admission into the S. V. R. C.; but a very strong opposition was raised against it and the application was rejected. An acrimonious controversy ensued in the local papers; but finally with the sympathy of a few influential Europeans, chiefly Colonel Richmond Crawford the Collector and the Commandant of the Corps, as also Colonel Nicholas, the opposition was removed in 1893-94, when 170 Parsis were enrolled: and in a short time the figures rose to 259 out of 703 the strength of the battalion, but has now come down to 150 only. Latterly, Allahabad and other cities had admitted Parsis into their respective Volunteer Corps. Before concluding, the speaker thanked those who responded to the community's invitation to do honor to Colonel Nicholas to whom the Parsis of Karachi owed the proud position of becoming citizen soldiers and whose name they had every reason to cherish with love and esteem and gratitude for his disinterested exertions in their cause.

The Commissioner-in-Sind, at the request of Mr. Framroze, then very kindly presented Colonel Nicholas, on behalf of the Parsis of Karachi, with a magnificent silver cup as a memento of their deep obligations, and another Challenge Cup to Major Anderson of the S. V. R. C. for corps competitions in the name of Colonel Nicholas. Immediately after the presentations, a photograph was taken; and then Colonel Nicholas responded as follows :—

Mr. Panthakey, ladies and gentlemen,—In a play very recently put on the stage in Karachi, great stress was laid on the fact that "speech is silver, silence golden," but to-day gratitude, if not common politeness compels me to serve you with the baser metal, and endeavour to make a speech. I can assure you never until this moment did I imagine how difficult it is to appropriately convey the simple meaning of "I thank you;" and, my friends of the Parsi community, if I fail to convey to you adequately in words my deep sense of the signal honour you have done me to-day, believe me it is not that I do not feel, and feel very deeply, but that I am utterly unable to find words that will at all properly fit the occasion. Many far too kind and flattering things have been said about me this evening, which modesty and a sense of truth compel me to say are somewhat exaggerated, but this I will say, that during my long service with the corps I have always done my best, so far as in me lay, to further its interests. Historical accuracy also compels me to state that my share in the honour of the commencement of the enlistment of Pasis into the crops was a comparatively small one, but that I did advocate it strongly, in season and out of season I will not deny for like all innovations, it met with strenuous opposition at the time; and I am proud to say that never since have I had cause to regret that advocacy of mine, for from the very first you took your duties as volunteers seriously, and the records of the corps will show that your percentage of attendance at drills and parades is higher than that of any other community serving in the corps. That there are some "slackers" amongst you I will not deny, but as a body you have done well and deserved well of your country. Your community, as Mr. Panthakey has said, is not at the present moment so well represented by members in the corps as it was. You numbered about 50 per cent. of the enrolled strength of the Corps at Karachi last year; but why should not that percentage be increased? I would appeal both to the leaders of the Parsis of Karachi and also enlist the sympathies of your ladies to see that every able-bodied and eligible Parsi joined the Corps. I see in front of me Mr. Dinshaw. He and another old veteran who is not here at present (I refer to Mr. Cavasji) were amongst the first to enrol, and saw to it that not only all their sons but their grandsons became either volunteers or cadets as soon as they became of an age to bear arms; and this example we can all follow, and it is one I intend to follow myself, for when my son comes out to join me next year, I shall see he is duly enrolled in the corps. In one respect only have the Parsis disappointed me, and that is on the Rifle Range, for I fully expected that men who have so trained eye and hand together to become the very excellent cricketers which your Gymkhana can turn out in such numbers, would excel on the range, where a steady eye, hand, and nerve, are the essentials for good rifleshooting. I expect the reason is that you have not taken to it seriously or as a pastime, but I trust that the very beautiful challenge cup which your community has presented to the Corps, which you have honoured me by calling after my name, will stimulate you to give that practise which is essential in order to become a successful rifle shot, and that I shall yet live to see a Parsi Volunteer of the Sind Rifle Corps the possessor of the Presidency Medal or even of the Viceroy's Prize at Meerut, the "blue ribbon" of shooting in India. Mr. Panthakey and my friends of the Parsi Community, I have once more to thank you, and thank you from the bottom of my heart, for the splendid reception you have give me to-day, and for the very beautiful memento which you had been good enough to present me with. I can only assure you I shall never forget the one, and that the other will always be my most cherished possession, and will always remain as such in my family, long after I have passed away.

ABBOTTABAD.

November 11.—We have lately been enjoying the feeling of standing once more on "terra firma" and of getting a good night's rest. It is to be hoped that this feeling will continue and that there will be no further occasion to discuss earthquakes.

On Monday, November 2, the whole station assembled to witness an exciting match between the 21st K.M.B. and the 23rd P.M.B. After a well contested game the 21st K.M.B. won by 1 goal. Just before time was called the 23rd P.M.B. neraly scored a goal, but were unfortunate. Lt. E. Le G. Whitting brought up the ball and made a good try. Captain C. A. Fergusson and the officers of the F.F. Batteries were "At Home" and every one spent a pleasant afternoon.

On November 3 there was a Parade. The troops, consisting of No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners and the 4th Gurkha Battalion stationed here, assembled on our Brigade ground at 10 a.m. Standing near the flagstaff one gets a view that is hard to beat. The nearer hills form a splendid back ground and the stately snowpeaked Khazan mountains rise up on one's left and remind one of the cold, snowy days that are in store for us when Abbottabad will be covered with a white mantle. It is then, if not at other times, that our thought turn to that little island which we call "Home." This must be one of the charms of Abbottabad. Sometimes one almost forgets that one is in India, when one has to put on snowboots and trudge through snow and the slush which soon follows when the sun shines again—as it will shine in India! But to return to the parade. The occasion of the parada was the presentation of two madals by Lieutenant-General, Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O, C.I.E., one to Subadar Major Amar Singh, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, and the other to a Lance Naik in No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners. The former received a second class Order of British India, and the latter, the Long Service Medal.

During the past week Major-General and Mrs. Watkis have had several dinner and tennis parties, to bring together the Generals in our midst and the lesser lights in Abbottabad.

On Thursday, November 3, Colonel and Mrs. Kemball gave a large "At Home," and the guests were invited for 9 30 p.m. It it needless to say that many accepted the kind invitation. The verandah was prettily decorated and prepared for a dance. Judging from the numbers "who took the floor" this must have been a treat to the dancing community as the dance room at the Club is not yet available. Everyone spent a pleasant evening—even those who unwarily leant against a curtain and found themselves on the gravel drive!

An American tennis tournament was played off at the Club on November 4, 5, and 6. Owing to stress of work men could not enter for this. Indeed our Gunners are so occupied with their practice camp that were it not for the sight of weary officers strolling up to the Club late in the afternoon in uniform, one might easily imagine that we were bereft of our Artillery. It is only the constant shell-firing near Kakool that reassures us. No men being, available 16 ladies entered for the tournament. There was a sealed handicap, which is a somewhat difficult thing to arrange. This unfortunately knocked out those who had made the biggest score. Mrs. Badcock and Mrs. Norie who led with 32 games dropped to 22, when the handicap was announced at the end of the tournament, as they were "minus" 10 games Mrs. Pritchard and Miss Millar who made 30 games were also put back to 24, with a handicap of "minus" 6 games. Eventually Miss Campbell and Miss Stannell who won 27 games "plus" 3 games handicap making a total of 30, received the 1st prize. Mrs. Fegen and Mrs. Cole, who started at scratch, won 27 games and secured the 2nd prize. On the last day of the tournament Mesdames Kemball, Molloy, Bruce, East, Bowle Evans, Norie, Pritchard and Badcock were "At Home" at the Club. The object of the "At Home" was to give an opportunity to General and Mrs. Martin to meet all the members of the Club. General Martin in days gone by spent a great number of years in Abbottabad and his visit here must give him much pleasure. We hope he may carry away many renewed recollections of our bright little station.

The 5th of November passed of quietly. A few harmless bombs were exploded in the Club verandah to the intense amusement of our boys!

FORT SANDEMAN.

This advanced post of empire on the Afghan border has again nobly maintained it's title of "'Appy Apozai."

On Monday November 2, extensive celebrations were held in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown. Warning of the holiday having been received only on the previous Saturday the preparations were necessarily somewhat hurried, and the "maliks" and "sirdars" from the outlying portions of the district were unable to get in for the festivities. A letter was received from Sadagu, our Shirani friend across the border, regretting his inability to attend, but the palatial apartments for him now under construction in the Zhob Levy Guard-room are not yet finished, and he found it impossible to move his camp, with his retinue, escort, etc., at such short notice. The well-known Mahsud surprise packet, Mianji, was another notable absentee, his absence being due to a regrettable accident which occurred while he was visiting a post in the neighbourhood of Wano.

Sports began at 2 p. m. on the race course which thanks to the attentions of the 94th Russell's Infantry, was in the pink of condition. The entries were numerous and the chief events were hotly contested notably in the case of the 3-Furlong Race open to Zhob Levy Cavalry which resulted in a dead heat, in spite of the objection lodged by the Adjutant Z. L. C. who thought he had stopped the winner. The open camelrace, catch weights, owners up, presented a magnificient spectacle and was won by a short camel-neck in grand style, the winner moving very freely in a swinging canter at the finish. Another reintesting event was the obstacle race open to the 94th Russell's Infantry, several competitors reaching the winning post, thereby defeating the evil machinations of the committee.

The most popular of the side shows held during the afternoon were rifle shooting at bottles, and tent-pegging at rupees, in both of which events the local gentry greatly distinguished themselves. A successful afternoon's sports were bought to a conclusion by able speeches in Hindustani and Pushtu by Colonel Sutton commanding at Fort Sandeman and Captain James, Assistant Political Agent, respectively, in which they briefly reviewed the blessings which had accrued to the people of India under British rule. Prizes were then distributed by Mrs. James, after which "nautch" dancing by the 94th, and Pathan dancing by the Z. L. C. and various local tribesmen terminated the proceedings.

Any account of the afternoon's festivities would be imcomplete without mentioning some of the "chic" toilettes seen in the paddock. Mrs. Just Waite was a toosie vision in a white creation of Worth's and Mrs. Wearisdnat looked charming in a dark riding habit, thrown into strong contrast by a fawn coloured "topi." Mention must also be made of Miss Jessie's new Directoire costume, which suited her to perfection.

Colonel Sutton and officers, 94th Russell's Infantry, were kindly "At Home" during the afternoon, their band discoursing an excellent programme. They also distributed "halal" sand-wiches and cake to the "maliks" and "sirdars" present after the sports were over.

Captain and Mrs. James hospitably entertained to dinner as many of the poor and needy of Fort Sandeman as they could afford to, the remnant of the destitute being catered for at Miss Letitia's festive board. Dinner over, the whole company adjourned with difficulty and proceeded in the new taximeter wheelbarrows and other conveyances to view the illuminations and fireworks in the city. A loyal address was then read and verses commemorative of the occasion recited by the local Shakespeare.

Great credit is due to the committee, (amongst whom Risaldar Major Muhammad Usman, Z. L. C. and Gul Muhammad Khan, Head Clerk to the Political Agency, deserve special mention) for the excellent arrangements made by them for this day, which will live long in the memory of all Fort Sandemaniacs.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Aligarh, November 17.—The resolutions quoted below were prepared by the Central Committee of the All India Moslem League on the 15th instant. Regarding a motion concerning "the disappointment and anxiety produced by the recent reply of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Deccan Provincial Moslem League's deputation," it was resolved on the motion of Nawab Vikar-ul-mulk Bahadur, the original proposer of this resolution, that as the annual meeting of the Moslem League is to be held at Amritsar in the last week of December, 1908, it is desirable that for the present the resolution may stand adjourned.

Among the resolutions agreed to were :—"That the All India Moslem League, by its resolution (No. 4 dated the 9th August 1908), concerning the British Indians in the Transvaal, drew the attention of the Secretary of State for India through the Government of India on the matter by a letter (No. 2231, dated the 27th August, 1908), and now having received telegrams, from the Transvaal, the All India Moslem League beg to draw again the attention of the Government to the recent deplorable events of which it must have received a detailed account. It is stated that the Transvaal Government has imprisonad several prominent British Indians in connection with the same affairs, of which there were complaints, and all the hints which were given by the Imperial Government for the sympathetic treatment of the British Indians to the Transvaal Government have apparently proved futile. It is then for the British Government to exercise a mightly influence, honourable to itself and to its Indian subjects in the Transvaal, so as to save them from despair and safeguard their prestige and interest."

"That the All India Moslem League heartly thanks the Government of India for the appointment of the Hon. Khan Bhadur Mian Mahomed Shahdin Barrister, as judge of the Punjab Chief Court, and respectfully draws the attention of the Government of India to the prayers embodied in paragraph ten of the address presented by the Simla deputation on the 1st October, 1906, and repeated in resolution 11, passed in the meetings of the 18th and the 19th of March, 1908, and in the resolution No. 2 passed in the meeting held on the 9th of August, 1908. The League takes this opportunity again of repeating the said prayers, and in view of the rights of Mahomedans prays that the Government may be pleased to appoint Mahomedan Judges in the High Court of Bombay, the Chief Court of Burma and the Judicial Courts of other provinces, which it is hoped would further facilitate the decision of cases involving the intricate questions of Mahomedan laws."

"The All-India Moslem League heartily thanks the British Government for its sympathy and friendly attention towards the delicate position of Turkey, and hopes that this relation will, as it has been up till now, ever exist."

"That Mr. Syed Ali Iman Barrister of Bankipore, be elected to preside at the All India Moslem League Session at Amritsar, to be held by the end of December, 1908,"

A WEDDING IN MADRAS

SUTHERLAND—NICOL.

A very pretty wedding was soleminised in College Church, Madras on Monday, the 16th instant, the contracting parties being the Rev. W. S. Sutherland B.D., of the United Free Church Mission, and Miss Elise Ruth Nicol. M.A., of Melbourne, late Student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Madras. The popularity of the bride and bridegroom was shown by the large attendance of friends on the happy occasion, one notable feature being the number of Indians among the guests. The church was beautifully decorated by Dr. Hardie, Miss Sinclair and other friends, the front of the pulpit being massed with palms and ferns, brightened with white chrysanthemums and roses. The bride looked very dainty and sweet in a gown of white silk, made in Empire fashion, trimmed with lovely Limerick lace and insertion, the yoke being threaded with silver and finished with silver tassels. She wore a white Brussels net veil over a coronet of orange blossom and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. Her only ornament was a pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She entered the church to the strains of the Bridal March from "Lohengrin," leaning on the arm of Mr. J. F. Simpson, who stood "in loco parentis." Her bridesmaid, Miss Nallamma Williams, an Indian medical student of the Y. W. C. A. hostel, was beautifully dressed in a yellow silk "saree," heavily embroidered with gold, and wearing a pretty white chiffon veil, edged with Valenciennes lace. She carried a bouquet of Marechal Neil roses and ferns presented by the bridegroom. Dr. Hardie, of Conjeeveram, was best man. The Rev. J. Stewart officiated and was assisted by the Rev. A. Andrew and the Rev. J. H. Maclean. The choral part of the Service was very effectively led by a choir of Christian College students, assisted by a few friends, Mrs. Moffat presiding at the organ. As the wedding party left the church, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played.

The Reception was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, Branson's Gardens, Kilpauk. The verandah was beautifully decorated with plants and flags, the Lion Rampant and the Southern Cross being well to the front, to symbolise the union of the happy pair. Mrs. Simpson received the guests in a lovely pink and blue French muslin, which was daintily finished with lace and touches of blue silk on the bodice. Her hat was a French straw trimmed with white tulle and shaded pink roses. After the presents, which were numerous and handsome, had been duly admired, Mr. Andrew proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom having replied to the toast proposed the health of the host and hostess, expressing his appreciation of their generous hospitality. Amidst showers of confetti and ringing cheers, the happy couple left for Yercaud, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The brides travelling dress was a handsome brown checked silk richly trimmed with lace, silk motifs and edgings of dark brown velvet. Her hat, a most becoming one, was of olive green straw, trimmed with brown tulle and shaded brown roses.

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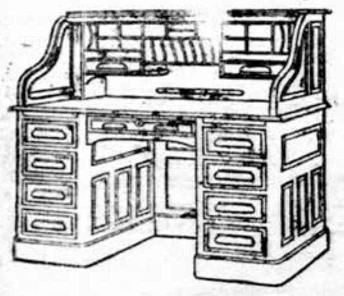

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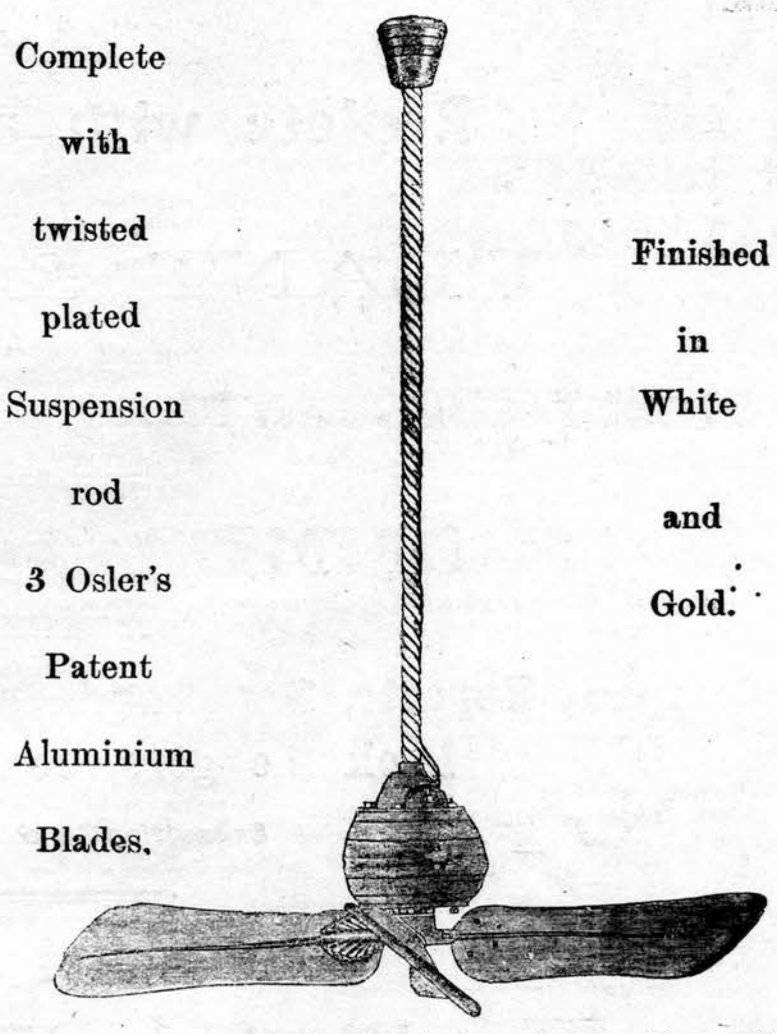

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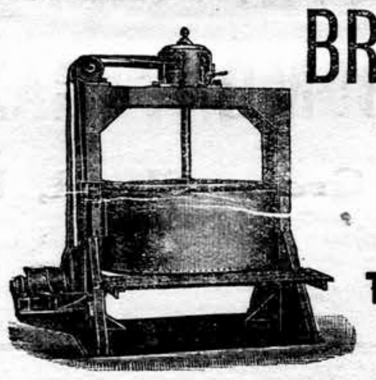

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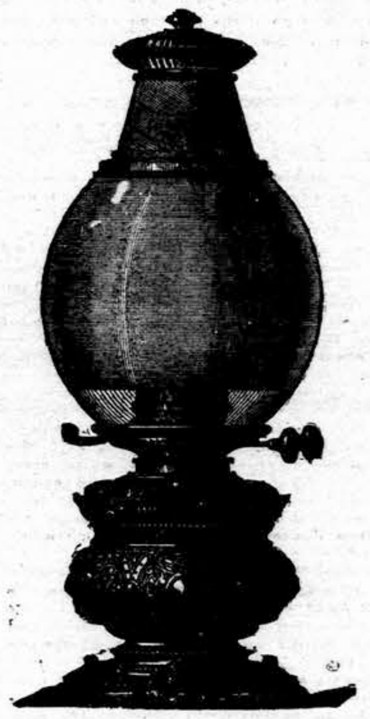

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